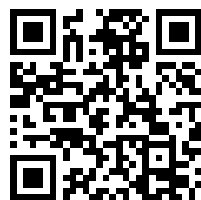

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356.1
In2h

HISTORICAL RECORDS
OF THE
8th Regiment, Bombay Infantry.

COMPILED BY
CAPT. SANDWITH,
8th BOMBAY INFANTRY.

111

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HISTORICAL RECORDS

OF THE

8th Regiment, Bombay Infantry.

COMPILED BY

CAPT. SANDWITH,
8TH BOMBAY INFANTRY.

Bombay:
PRINTED AT THE
EDUCATION SOCIETY'S STEAM PRESS.

1894.



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356.1
In 2h

Ahmednagar, 27th April 1894.

From

CAPTAIN J. R. SANDWICH,

8th Regiment, Bombay Infantry;

To

THE ADJUTANT,

8th Regiment, Bombay Infantry,

Ahmednagar.

SIR,

In accordance with instructions contained in Adjutant General's letter No. $\frac{210^{\text{a}}-\text{C}}{422}$, dated Poona, 23rd August 1892, I have the honour to submit an amplified copy of the Memoranda from the Historical Records of this Regiment.

2. The history of the Regiment from the year 1768 to the year 1824 was compiled by Captain J. C. Swann of this Regiment from old records, and in the following pages is copied intact.

3. For the additional particulars regarding the Bikaner Expedition of 1883-84, I am indebted to Captain R. M. Betham of this Regiment, who kindly lent me, for the purpose, the Historical Records of the Worcestershire Regiment (his old Corps), with which we were then quartered in Nusseerabad.

4. I have also ventured to insert, where I thought occasion called for them, a few particulars, such as changes in uniform, arms, &c., &c., which I hoped might be of interest, and which, although not in the book of the Records, are within my recollection after sixteen years' continuous service with the Regiment.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

J. R. SANDWICH, Captain,

8th Regiment, Bombay Infantry.

II.

To

THE ASSISTANT ADJUTANT-GENERAL,

Poona District.

(Through the Station Staff Officer, Ahmednagar.)

Much praise and many thanks are due to Captain Sandwith for the great trouble and care he has taken in compiling these Memoranda.

H. C. MORSE, Colonel,

Comdt., 8th Regiment, Bombay Infantry.

Ahmednagar, 8th May 1894.

III.

No. $\frac{2100}{6239}$.

Adjutant-General's Office,

Head-Quarters,

Poona, 16th July 1894.

To

THE GENERAL OFFICER COMMANDING

POONA DISTRICT,

POONA.

MEMO.

His No. 4824A of 12th instant.

The Historical Records of the 8th Bombay Infantry are returned herewith as requested.

2. Should these records be printed, it is requested that a copy may be sent to this Office.

By Order,

H. S. TANDY, Lieut.-Colonel,

Offg. D. A. G.,

for Adjutant-General, Bombay Army.

Historical Records

OF THE

8th Regiment, Bombay Infantry.

The Genealogy of the 8th Regiment, Bombay Infantry, has been traced back to the 1st Battalion of Bombay Sepoys, which was formed at the Presidency from existing companies under G. O., dated 4th August 1768. It can, therefore, claim to be the oldest Regiment in the Bombay Presidency; perhaps, it would not be going too far to say, in the whole of India.

1768.

The Battalion consisted of ten companies of the following strength:—

1	Subhedar.
2	Jamadars.
6	Havaldars.
6	Naiks.
3	Tom-toms.
1	Trumpeter.
1	Waterman.
80	Privates.

Total 100

In addition to these native ranks, there were 1 Captain, 1 Lieutenant, 1 Ensign, and 10 European Sergeants per Battalion.

Two such battalions formed the Native Army of that date, giving a total of all ranks of 2,026.

Four companies proceeded to reinforce the Tellicherry Garrison, 14th April 1769.

1769.

G. O. 1-10-69.

In October two additional subalterns were appointed to the Regiment.

The strength of the Native Army was increased to 3,400 sepoy, exclusive of Officers. A supernumerary battalion had been already absorbed under the title of the 3rd Battalion, so this was in reality an

1770.

G. O. 26-2-70.

increase of 400 men to the establishment. In consequence of this the Battalion was reconstructed as follows:—

1 Captain.	6 Sergeants.	10 Trumpeters.
1 Lieutenant.	44 Havaldars.	30 Tom-toms.
2 Ensigns.	44 Naiks.	10 Bhildars.
10 Subhedars.	10 Subnisses.	10 Watermen.
20 Jamadars.	* 12 Color-bearers.	850 Sepoys.

* 1 per company and 2 per grenadier company.

Total 1,060 of all ranks.

In October, the number of subalterns was increased to ten. The number of colors was reduced to four, and color-bearers abolished, the colors being ordered to be carried by Officers. An Adjutant was added to each Battalion. A Trumpeter was only allowed for each grenadier company. One European Officer was posted to each grenadier company and two subalterns to each grand division of the Battalion. The Commandant ceased to command a company. Two colors took post in the centre of the Battalion and one with each grenadier company. The number of sepoy in each company was reduced to 82.

The following Officers were posted to the Battalion :—

Captain Farrer.

Lieut. Steuart.	Ensign Z. Cook.
„ Williams.	„ Dawson.
„ Seton.	„ McUllock.
„ Morgan.	„ Bannatyne.
„ Lindrum.	„ Yonge.

The Colors were ordered to be kept at the C. O.'s quarters.

1773. The establishment of the Battalion was reduced to eight companies of 90 sepoy and the European Officers to 1 Captain, 2 Lieutenants, and 2 Ensigns.
G. O. 13-3-73.

1774. Two companies went on detachment to Surat, 2nd November.

1775. The discontinuance of tom-toms was sanctioned and the entertainment of drums and fifes ordered in the following proportion :—
G. O. 15-3-75.

- 1 Drum Major @ Rs. 12 per mensem.
- 1 Fife Major @ Rs. 12 per mensem.
- 2 Drummers per company @ Rs. 6 each.
- 4 Fifers per battalion @ Rs. 6 each.

1776. The Battalion formed part of the reinforcements sent to Colonel Keating, and took part in the operations in Guzerat and partook in the prize money for Broach. The Battalion remained at Surat till relieved by the 5th Battalion, when it returned to the Presidency.
G. O. 22-10-76.
G. O. 1-11-76.

“All sepoy entertained in future in the Hon'ble Company's Service are to be enlisted for 3 or 5 years and attested before Magistrates.”
G. O. 29-9-76.

The Officers with the Battalion were increased to the former strength, and at the close of this year the names of the Officers serving were— **1777.**

G. O. 9-12-77.

Captain Abingdon.

Lieut. Cook.	Ensign Barnewall.
„ Goodwin.	„ Richardson.
„ Lampard.	„ Anderson.
„ Kerr.	„ Sir John James Gordon,
„ Duffin.	Bart.

One vacancy.

G. O. 5-1-78.

Early in 1778 Captain Abingdon was appointed Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief. **1778.**

G. O. 11-9-78.

In September the Battalion was ordered to Broach to relieve the 6th Battalion.

In 1779 the Battalion returned to the Presidency and there remained **1779.**

G. O. 12-11-79.

until ordered for service with General Goddard in Guzerat. On the 17th and 18th November 1779 the Battalion embarked together with 100 European Artillery, 200 European Infantry, the 5th and 8th (afterwards the 1st Grenadiers) Battalions of sepoys, the whole detachment being under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Hartley. On arriving at Surat the detachment joined General Goddard, and on the 1st January the Army crossed the Taptée and advanced slowly to the northward, waiting the arrival of the battering train and stores from Broach. On the 18th January the Army arrived before Dubhoj. By day-break on the 20th a battery of 3 ten-pounders was ready to open within 200 yards, but the Garrison had evacuated the place during the night. On the 10th February, General Goddard reached Ahmedabad. On the 12th a battery was opened and by the evening of the 13th the breach was reported practicable. On the 15th the city was taken by assault, Lieut.-Colonel Hartley commanding the storming party. Sindia and Holkar were now reported to be advancing with some 20,000 men towards Surat. General Goddard made several attempts to bring about an engagement, but did not succeed, as Sindia always managed to elude him. At last on the 3rd April a skilfully-planned night-march brought General Goddard with the pick of his army upon the Mahratta camp. The attack was a complete surprise and perfectly successful. The enemy were thrown into confusion, abandoned the camp and took up a position on some favourable ground in the vicinity. Here the English charged and dispersed them, remaining masters, not only of the field, but of the surrounding country. Parsek, Bellapore, Panwel and Callian were occupied **1780.**

by detachments from Bombay, and as the rainy season was now approaching, General Goddard sent his Bengal troops into cantonments. The 1st Battalion returned to the Presidency. In October the 1st Battalion was again on Field Service under Lieut.-Colonel Hartley in the Konkan, and took part in the capture of Mullungurh and the subsequent pursuit of the enemy up to the Bhore Ghaut, being for a month engaged in almost daily skirmishes. General Goddard was at this time engaged in the siege of Bassein and news reached Colonel Hartley that the Mahrattas intended to attempt to succour their beleaguered friends. On the 8th December accordingly Colonel Hartley left his position at the Bhore Ghaut and moved to Doogaon, 9 miles east of Bassein. Here on the 10th and 11th he was attacked by 20,000 Mahrattas, endeavouring to make their way to Bassein, but succeeded in repulsing them on both days. On the 12th the attack was renewed, but was again unsuccessful, and, their leader Rám-chandar Ganesh being killed, the Mahrattas retired precipitately.

Bassein surrendered on the 11th, and on the 13th General Goddard joined Colonel Hartley, who shortly after left for Bombay, his detachment remaining with General Goddard.

1781. About the middle of January, the Army left Bassein. The Mahrattas were in force at the top of the Bhore Ghaut, and holding the passes. Thither General Goddard proceeded, the pass was forced by the Grenadier companies of the various regiments, and a position taken up near Khandalla. Here the Army remained till the middle of April, but little disturbed, except for attacks on their line of communications. A detachment of the 1st on one occasion (the 16th March) being attacked by Parashrá́m Bháu with a large force. The detachment behaved with great gallantry, and the attack was repulsed, and the detachment was able to rejoin the main body by marching at night before a fresh attack with increased numbers could be made.

On the 17th April the force withdrew towards Bombay to go into cantonments for the rains, the 1st Battalion being cantoned at Callian and after the rains transferred to Bombay.

1782. The establishment of the Battalion was changed and reconstructed as follows:—

1 Captain.	11 Jamadars.	5 Watermen.
6 Lieuts. (one for Adj't.)	36 Havaldars.	1 Doctor.
5 Ensigns.	30 Naiks.	1 Assistant.
7 Sergeants.	3 Drummers.	9 Artificers.
1 Native Comdt.	3 Fifers.	650 Sepoys.
5 Subhedars.	4 Horns.	2 Submisses under Paymaster.

The Grenadiers of the 1st, 5th, and 13th Battalions were formed into a Corps called the 1st Battalion of Grenadiers. And the Grenadiers of the 3rd and 12th Battalions and all supernumerary Grenadiers in the other Battalions were formed into the 2nd Battalion of Grenadiers.

These two Corps served with General Matthews in the operations against Tipoo, 1783-84, and disappeared in the re-organisation of 1783.

G. O. 13-11-82. The Regiment sent a detachment of 1 Lieut., 1 Ensign, and 90 native ranks to Callian.

G. O. 14-11-82. Each company was ordered to have a colour device, optional.

G. O. 17-11-82. Captain Nugent was appointed to the command of the Battalion.

On the 2nd April the Regiment was ordered to hold itself in readiness for active service to the Southward and embarked on the 17th. In June it was found necessary to revert to an increased establishment for Native Battalions, nearly the same as that existing before 12th November 1782, *viz.*:—

1783

1 Captain,	10 Sergeants,
10 Lieutenants and Ensigns,	3 Submisses,
1 Adjutant,	8 Drums,
1 Black Commandant,	4 Fifes,
10 Subhedars,	10 Watermen,
20 Jamadars,	30 Havaldars,
1 Black Doctor (Assistant),	30 Naiks,
680 Sepoys,	

organised in 2 Grenadier and 8 Battalion Companies, the former with 84, the latter with 64 Privates each.

The Regiment remained in the Malabar provinces till the beginning of 1784, when it returned to Bombay, and Captain Edward Nugent was appointed to the command.

1784.

The Regiment moved to Tannah.

1785.

Regulations were issued regarding recruiting and the standard of height was fixed at 5' 3", except for the Grenadier Battalion, which was not allowed to enlist men under 5' 5". The Marine Battalion was permitted to take men of 5' 2".

1786.

On the 24th October the Battalion returned to Bombay and was quartered in Fort George.

1787. The Battalion embarked on the 11th November for Tellicherry, strength :—

1 Captain.	869 Native ranks.
10 Subalterns.	305 Women.

1788. In September the Native Army was again re-organised, the existing seven Battalions being formed into twelve of 8 companies each. The 1st and 5th Battalions were amalgamated and sub-divided to form the new 7th, 8th, and 9th.

Each company consisted of—

1 Subaltern.	4 Havaldars.
1 Sergeant.	4 Naiks.
1 Subhedar.	1 Drummer.
1 Jamadar.	1 Fifer.
68 Privates.	

This, with a Captain Commanding the Battalion, gave a total of all ranks of 545.

The Army was divided into two Brigades :—

1st to 6th, formed 1st Brigade.
7th to 12th, formed 2nd Brigade.

The following Officers were posted to the 7th Battalion :—

Capt. Richard Gore, Commandant.	Lieut. William Stephens.
Lieut. John Browne.	„ Henry Wilson.
„ Charles Stewart.	„ George Gordon.
„ William Morris.	„ Constantine O'Donnell.

The 7th Battalion remained at Tellicherry.

The Officers of the 2nd Brigade Battalions were ordered to wear silver and the men white lace, while the 1st Brigade was distinguished by gold and yellow lace. Turbans were blue with distinctive lace, white or yellow, bound round the edge, with bands or tassels to match. The men wore short drawers which were ornamented with an edging of blue and white, or blue lace, according to the Brigade to which they belonged. The fronts of the turbans were made of black leather with the number of the Battalion in white or yellow metal in Roman characters in front. The plumes authorised for the 7th Regiment were rings of black and yellow and the badge, “Rays of light.” The Grenadier Companies, however, wore white plumes. Referring to these badges, the following G. O. was issued :—

“ They are considered as Honorary Marks of distinction to the old
G. O. 13-11-88. “ corps forming the peace establishment of the
“ Presidency, and it is not intended that any
“ new corps shall be allowed badges until merited on service.”

The 2nd Brigade was relieved by the first at the Presidency, and the 7th Battalion on relief by the 2nd proceeded to Bombay early in February. 1789.

An allowance of Rs. 4 was sanctioned for the general expenses of native soldiers, and the issue of cots for use in native hospitals was authorised.
G. O. 23-4-89.

The following was the total strength of the guards furnished daily in Bombay :—

<i>Europeans.</i>	<i>Natives.</i>	
1 Captain	1 Subaltern	18 Havaldars
5 Subalterns	1 Subhedar	32 Naiks
11 Sergeants	8 Jamadars	8 Drummers
122 Rank and File.	2 Sergeants	337 Privates.

On the 3rd April 1790 the Battalion, together with the 75th Regiment, 1 Company Artillery, 1 Company Lascars, and the 1st Grenadiers was ordered to hold itself in readiness for service under Lieutenant-Colonel Hartley, and on the 13th embarked for Tellicherry. 1790.

On the 12th April it was announced in General Orders that war had been declared with Tippoo Sultan.

The brunt of the first phase of the Campaign of 1790-92 was borne by the Madras Army under General Medows, with whom Lieutenant-Colonel Hartley co-operated within the province of Malabar. In September Colonel Hartley took over Palaghautcherry from Madras troops and commenced operations against Hussein Ali who remained in command of the Sultan's troops in Malabar. Partly from necessity and partly from want of confidence, Hussein Ali assumed a strong position close to Calicut and awaited the result of an action. On the 10th December Lieutenant-Colonel Hartley attacked with complete success. Hussein Ali and about 900 men were taken prisoners, and about 1,000 were killed. The casualties on the British side were only 52. Colonel Hartley lost no time in pursuing the fugitives to their unfinished fort of Ferokhee, where 1,500 men laid down their arms.

Early in December General Abercrombie arrived at Tellicherry and advanced with his Army to Cannanore, which capitulated after a very slight show of resistance.

Here Lieutenant-Colonel Hartley joined him, and the Force was there brigaded on the 27th January. 1791.

ADVANCED BRIGADE.

The Flank Battalion composed of 9 Flank Companies drawn from the 77th, 1st Bombay Europeans, 2nd, 3rd, 6th, 10th, and 12th Sepoy Battalions, 75th Regiment and 1st Grenadier Battalion, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Hartley.

RIGHT BRIGADE.

2nd Battalion Native Infantry, 73rd Regiment, 77th Regiment and 10th Bombay Native Infantry, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Balfour.

LEFT BRIGADE.

7th and 12th Battalions Native Infantry, 1st Bombay Europeans, and 3rd Bombay Native Infantry under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Peché.

On the 28th January the Army advanced to Biliapatam and thence to Pondacherrim Ghaut. The work of bringing the guns and stores up the Ghaut was most laborious. Roads had to be constructed, and every separate gun hoisted over a succession of ascents by ropes and tackle. As Lord Cornwallis was not ready to advance, a halt was made waiting for orders, and it was not till the 13th May that the Army moved forward.

On the 16th Periapatam was reached, but here orders were found from Lord Cornwallis for an immediate return to the Coast. On the 24th the retirement commenced, and on the 5th June the Army reached the Coast and went into Cantonments, the 7th being quartered at Tellicherry. Thus ended the 2nd phase of the Campaign, the ill-success of which was due to the want of proper equipment of the troops, the result of the cheeseparing policy of a Government which had learnt nothing of the necessities of an Army in the field from the experience of the former war. Ten years later found them just as badly prepared as they had been in 1782.

In June, round turbans were introduced, copied from the 14th Madras Battalion.

G. O. 12-10-91.

In October the strength of the Battalion was increased to ten companies.

In November preparations were made for the 3rd phase of the Campaign, and the troops were thus brigaded:—

1st Brigade.

Colonel Balfour, Commanding

75th Regiment.

2nd Bn., N. I.

14th Madras, N. I.

2nd Brigade.

Lieut.-Colonel Peché, Commanding

77th Regiment.

4th Bn., N. I.

7th Bn., N. I.

3rd Brigade.

Major Stirling, Commanding

1st Bn. Europeans.

6th Bn., N. I.

10th Bn., N. I.

Reserve.

Lieut.-Colonel Hartley, Commanding

73rd Regiment.

1st Grenadier Battn.

12th Bn., N. I.

The practice in vogue of native troops taking their families with them on the march had been found most inconvenient, swelling the "impedimenta" of the march to an enormous extent. It was feared that to attempt to put a stop to it directly would lead to a large amount of desertions; an order was, therefore, issued urging upon the troops the advisability of leaving their families behind, and providing for a system of family payments at Tellicherry and Cannanore. The numbers, however, who availed themselves of this arrangement were very limited, most preferring the old style of campaigning with their families following the Army.

On the 5th December the Army advanced, and on the 16th Headquarters were established on the Pondacherrim Ghaut, but it was not till the 16th January that all the guns and stores were got up and an advance made to Arjee, near Muggul Ghaut. Lieut.-Colonel Peché, with the 4th Battalion, having been told off for the line of communications, the 77th Regiment and 7th Battalion were attached to the 1st Brigade.

1972.

Seedapore was reached on the 22nd, and here orders were received by General Abercrombie to place his artillery in a secure position at the top of the Ghauts, and hold the rest of his force in readiness to move at the shortest notice, lightly equipped. Instructions for the advance did not, however, arrive till the 7th February. The next day the force advanced, and on the 16th reached Seringapatam, where Lord Cornwallis was already encamped. The siege had commenced on the 8th after the brilliant operations of the night of the 6th, which had driven Tippoo from his position outside the island and compelled him to withdraw his infantry within the walls of the Fort, and place his cavalry and baggage on the south side towards Mysore.

The Fort of Seringapatam is triangular in shape to correspond with the ground on which it stands.

The two longest sides are protected by the river, the want of a natural object on the third side being compensated for by much stronger fortifications. This side was covered with strong outworks, and two broad and massive ramparts some distance apart with flank defences, deep ditches, &c.

Lord Cornwallis therefore resolved to carry on the attack on the northern side, and there General Abercrombie joined him.

On the evening of the 18th the party ordered to open the trenches succeeded in forming a nullah, about 800 yards from the fort, into a large parallel with a redoubt covering its left flank, while the right was protected by a ravine. Tippoo's attention having been drawn off by an attack in another quarter, this work was carried out without loss. On the 19th the Bombay Army under General Abercrombie crossed the river, and, after overcoming the resistance of Tippoo's Infantry which the Sultan in person led to oppose them, successfully invested the south side of the fort.

On the night of the 21st the line was marked out for the second parallel, 200 yards in advance, *i.e.*, 600 yards from the fort, from which, as the ground was favourable, no doubt was entertained that the fort could be breached.

On the 22nd to keep pace with the progress thus made in the trenches on the northern side of the fort, General Abercrombie pushed forward his posts on the southern side. The Sultan determined to make a great effort to dislodge the advanced posts, and, if possible, compel Lord Cornwallis to abandon the south attack entirely. In the early part of the action which ensued, the advanced troops which consisted of three companies, Europeans, and two companies, 10th Battalion, having expended all their ammunition, attempted to retire to better cover, but being hard pressed by the advancing enemy, faced about and charged with the bayonet, driving the Mysore troops back, far beyond their original position, until they came under the fire of the fort, when they fell back on the posts they had held originally. The enemy having received large reinforcements again advanced and the posts had again to retire until reinforced by two companies 75th Regiment, and the 2nd and 12th Battalions with a fresh supply of ammunition. Thus reinforced, they resumed the offensive with success and regained their original position. But the enemy continued their attacks till sunset, although repulsed on each occasion.

On the 23rd the second parallel was completed, and a very advantageous position obtained for the breaching batteries. Success appeared now within a measurable distance of attainment, and the Army were in the highest spirits when, on the morning of the 24th

orders were received for the cessation of hostilities and the discontinuance of work in the trenches.

Negotiations for peace were opened and the preliminary treaty arranged with but little delay. But it was not till the 19th March that the definitive treaty was signed, owing to carefully planned delays on the part of Tippoo.

On the 26th March the Bombay Army marched for the Coast, and on the 10th April the force was broken up. The 7th Battalion was ordered to garrison Calicut, and reduced from ten to eight companies. Six months' batta was given for the Campaign, and in March 1793, six months' additional batta was granted by order of the Directors.

1793.

G. O. 10-4-92.

G. O. 25-3-93.

G. O. 16-10-93.

The cost of colors for Native Battalions was fixed at Rs. 450, including tassels, spikes, spears, and cases.

The Battalion still remained on the Malabar Coast. The officers of Grenadier and Light Infantry Companies were ordered in future to make use of their swords instead of fusils.

1795.

G. O. 23-2-95.

In July the Native Army was again re-organised and formed into four double Battalion Regiments, and the 7th Battalion and the Right Wing of the 12th became the 2nd Battalion, 4th Regiment.

1796.

G. O. 21-7-96.

The establishment of officers for each Battalion was fixed at—

1 Lieut.-Colonel	4 Captains
1 Major	11 Lieutenants
5 Ensigns.	

Each Battalion was formed of ten companies composed as under :—

1 Subhedar	1 Drummer
1 Jamadar	1 Fifer
5 Havaldars	90 Privates
5 Naiks	1 Waterman.

The flank Companies were still designated Grenadier Companies, but the left Grenadier Company was ordered to be formed, not from the tall men, but "from such men as by merit and activity of make are deemed deserving of that distinction, and equal to the fatigues that may be required from a chosen Company."

The 2nd Battalion 4th Regiment was now stationed in Bombay.

The following Officers were posted to the Battalion :—

Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Oakes (Adjutant-General).	
Major Charles Boné.	Lieut. C. W. Maxwell.
Capt. Richard Cooke.	„ Thomas Haswell.
„ Charles Stuart.	„ James Smith (Adjt.).
„ James Drummond.	„ William Bond.
„ J. W. Froy.	„ John Matheson.
Lieut. E. W. Foreman.	„ G. Brady.
„ Edward Moore.	„ John Jefferson.
„ G. Llewellyn.	„ Thomas J. Hill.

Five Ensigns—vacant.

1797.

The Articles of War were translated into the Vernacular and distributed to the Native Army, with strict orders that they should be read regularly on parade in accordance with G. O., 7-7-96.

1798.

The numbers on the Colours were altered to suit the new organization, the “Rays of Light” being retained as the device of the Regiment. G. O., 7-4-98.

1799.

At the end of January the Battalion was warned to be in readiness for active service, and was detailed to form part of the following force under command of Colonel John Little :—

1 Company, European Artillery.

2 Companies, Gun Lascars.

1,600 Native Sepoys.

The 1st Bombay Grenadier Battalion formed the remainder of the Sepoy detail. This Detachment left Bombay for the Coast, but was too late to join General Stuart's force. It remained therefore in garrison at Cannanore until after the fall of Seringapatam on 4th May. During the pacification of the country, the Battalion was employed in Northern Canara until December, when it was ordered to Goa and provided a Detachment at Seedashagur.

1806.

The Regiment remained at Goa till December 1806, when it marched to Poona. The history of the next few years is uneventful as far as the 2nd Battalion 4th Regiment is concerned, the Regiment being employed in garrison duty at Versovah (June 1809—Nov. 1810) and Palliad (Jan. 1811—Dec. 1811).

1809-11.

1812.

In February 1812 the Regiment took part in the siege of Nowanagar, which surrendered, when all was ready for the assault, on the 23rd February, the Jam giving himself up shortly after midnight on the night of 22nd-23rd.

1813.

On the conclusion of the Field operations in Kattywar, the Regiment was stationed at Baroda until ordered to Poona in January 1813.

During the next eleven and a half years the Regiment was quartered at Poona to 1817, at Bhewdy to 1819, at Surat to 1822, and at Cutch to 1824.

By the General Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General in **1824, 7th June.**
 Council at Fort William, dated 6th May 1824, promulgated to the
 Bombay Army on the 31st May same year, the 2/4th by the above
 order was designated the 8th Regiment N. I., and was officered as
 follows :—

Lieut.-Col. Commandant J. Smith.	
Lieut.-Col. W. Grantt.	
Major G. Tweedy.	
Capt. G. Arden.	Capt. F. P. Sharpe.
„ H. Newton.	„ T. Marshall.
„ W. D. Robertson.	
Lieut. E. Dumaresq.	Lieut. R. Jillar.
„ H. Sandwith.	„ A. Livingstone.
„ J. Neville.	„ A. N. McLean.
„ W. J. Brown.	„ R. Finlay.
„ C. Richards.	„ F. B. B. Keene.
Ensign C. Navin.	Ensign E. George.
„ R. Fullerton.	„ W. Long.
„ C. Manisty.	

The Regiment marched by Wings from Cutch *en route* to Ahmedabad and Kaira. The Left Wing commenced its march on the 30th September *en route* to Kaira, under command of Captain Massey, 7th Regiment. On their route towards Guzerat they received an order to proceed to take possession of the strong Gurry Duddana, which was effected after much severe fighting, but with the loss of 1 Ensign, 1 Havaldar, and 3 rank and file killed, and 1 Subhedar, 2 Havaldars, and 20 rank and file wounded. Names of Officers and men killed:—

Ensign G. Ellis.
 Havaldar Kustnaje Mandvacur, 6th Co.
 Sepoy Ballajee, 8th Co.
 „ Gopaljee Chowan, Light Co.
 „ Shaik Ahdum, Light Co.

The Grenadier Company, with Captain Sharpe, Captain Marshall, Lieut. H. Stockley, 7th Regiment, and Ensign G. Stockley, 7th Regiment, proceeded from Ahmedabad towards Maganah to join the Left Wing under Captain Massey for the reduction of that place. On the Grenadiers meeting with the Left Wing before Maganah, Captain Sharpe, with 300 of the Guicowar Horse under Meer Sahib, took command of the whole. Maganah was found to be a well-built fortified Gurry, garrisoned by a desperate set of marauders headed by Mypat Singh, and supposed to amount to 100 fighting men, part of the garrison which had fled from Duddana. Positions were taken up and means adopted to surround the place, with a view to cutting off the retreat of the marauders until the Detachment was augmented by

1 Squadron of His Majesty's 4th Dragoons and 2 galloper guns under Captain Schuler, commanding Horse Brigade. Captain Schuler having arrived, Captain Sharpe gave over charge. Guns were opened against the Gurry, shots were fired from the same, but without any other casualty than that of the Troop Sergeant-Major of the Horse Brigade having been disabled and wounded. The guns ceased fire about 11 P.M.; storming parties were in readiness to escalate, but Captain Schuler deemed it imprudent to make the attempt at night. About 12 midnight the greater part of the garrison made a desperate attempt to escape, which they partly effected, with the loss of killed, by the fire of the infantry piquet, of Myput Singh, the Chief, his two brothers, and about ten of the garrison and a few prisoners.

7th Nov. The following morning, owing to a sharp fire having been kept up during the night, and as day broke, the storming party covered by the guns was ordered to advance. Ladders were placed, and the Grenadier and a portion of the Light Company escalated in good order, but without any opposition, for, on taking possession of the garrison, it was found vacated by all but the families.

1825. In conformity with instructions received from Kaira, the Regiment marched from Ahmedabad on the 4th October with His Majesty's 4th Light Dragoons and 3rd Troop Horse Brigade, the whole under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Sale, with orders to join the Field Force then assembling in Kutch; and on its arrival at Doodye, about the 26th October and when within three marches from Bhuj, received orders to retrace the ground gone over as far as Rahdanpore and to march on Deesa (then threatened by an incursion from the Sindian) as a Corps of observation.

The Regiment arrived at Deesa on the 13th November, and eventually relieved the 4th Regiment N. I. which was ordered to Ahmedabad.

1827. Major Tweedy arrived at Deesa and received charge of the Regiment from Captain Arden on the 14th June.

1828. Agreeably to instructions received from the Quarter-Master-General, the Regiment marched on the 9th January from Deesa, *en route* to Mhow, where it arrived on the 1st February and relieved the 13th Regiment N. I.

1828-33. The Regiment remained at Mhow for twelve months, and when that Station was made over to the Bengal establishment commenced its march *en route* to Ahmednagar, *via* the Naliha Ghât and Mali-gaum. The Regiment was halted at Ahmednagar until further orders. Eventually it cantoned at that place, where it remained for four years and eight months.

1834. In the regular course of reliefs of Corps, the Regiment commenced its march on Bombay by Wings to relieve the 4th Regiment. The



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Right Wing taking its departure on the 1st January, arrived at Bombay on the 17th idem. The **Left Wing** arrived on the 18th February. The Regiment did garrison duty at Bombay and Tannah for the period of two years, nine and a half months, when it received orders suddenly to march on Sattara to the relief of the 23rd Regiment, N. I., and reached that Station on the 9th November 1836. It remained at **1834-39.** Sattara for three years and ten months.

On the 9th September the Regiment was under orders to proceed **1840.** to Kurrachee in Lower Sinde, where it arrived on the 1st October. The **Left Wing** was detached to Upper Sinde and arrived at Sukkur on the 19th January. It afterwards moved to the Cantonment of **1841.** Shikarpur. The **Right Wing** remained at Kurrachee till the 20th November, when it was ordered to join the Left, and reached its destination on the 6th February following. On the 13th March the **1842.** Light Company under the command of Lieut. Stuart, with Ensigns Younghusband and Brasnell, was detached to form a portion of a Light Battalion composed of the Light Companies of all the Regiments in Upper Sinde, and marched for Quetta in company with two squadrons of the 3rd Light Cavalry, two guns of Lister's Troop, a company of the 21st Regiment, Native Infantry, and other details with a large convoy of stores, under the command of Captain Delamain, 3rd Light Cavalry. The Force arrived at Dadur on the 26th March, and moved on, on the 28th, through the Bolan Pass. It arrived at Quetta on the 4th April, when it joined the Light Battalion under the command of Captain Woodburn, 25th Regiment, Native Infantry.

The Light Battalion marched from Quetta *en route* to Candahar, through the Peshi Valley, on the 26th April, forming part of the Force under Major-General England, K. H. On the 28th met and engaged with the enemy on the heights at Hykulzie. Defeated them. A standard was captured from the enemy by Sepoy Ram Sahai, Light Company, 8th Regiment, who was wounded.

2nd May.—The Force marched over the Kojuck Pass and the Light Battalion was employed in flanking the heights right and left of the road.

10th May.—The Force arrived at Candahar, and formed part of the garrison.

29th May.—Was under arms in the Great Square in front of the citadel, parties being detached to strengthen the gates during the action outside the walls this day.

17th July.—The Light Company was attached to the 25th Regiment, Native Infantry, on the breaking up of the Light Battalion.

10th August.—Marched with the 25th Regiment, Native Infantry, *en route* for Quetta, on the evacuation of Candahar, with Major-General

England's portion of the force, and formed part of the rear guard, commanded by Major Teesdale, in crossing the Kojuck Pass, which occupied two days, the whole of which time the men were under arms, and were also engaged in crowning the heights on either side, and in dragging up the guns.

The passage was effected without loss.

26th August.—Arrived at Quetta.

27th September.—Marched with the 25th Regiment, Native Infantry, for Shikarpur, with the 2nd Division of the Sind Field Force, commanded by Lieut.-Colonel Marshall, where it arrived and rejoined the Head-quarters of the Regiment on the 17th October.

18th October.—Agreeably to G. G. O. of this date, an augmentation of one Lieutenant was made in the Regiment.

3rd December.—The Regiment under the command of Major Browne marched for Sukkur and arrived there on the 5th idem.

22nd December.—The Regiment commanded by Major Browne, marched and formed part of the Force proceeding on Field Service under Major-General Sir Charles J. Napier, K. C. B., but owing to the great scarcity of carriage, was ordered two days after to return and garrison the town at Roree.

1843.

24th December.—The Regiment returned to Roree where it was stationed till the 3rd March 1843, when it marched agreeably to orders in company with the 1st Troop, Horse Artillery, and 3rd Regiment, Light Cavalry, to join the Force under the command of Major-General Sir Charles J. Napier, K. C. B., at Hyderabad.

22nd March.—Arrived at Hyderabad but when within a few miles of the place, was attacked by a portion of Meer Shere Mahomed's Force; after exchanging a few shots the enemy withdrew.

23rd March.—The Force at Hyderabad under the command of Major-General Sir Charles J. Napier, K. C. B., was formed into four Brigades. The 8th Regiment, Native Infantry, along with the 3rd Regiment, Light Cavalry, and the 1st or Grenadier Regiment, Native Infantry composed the Brigade under the command of Major Stack; 3rd Regiment, Light Cavalry.

24th March.—The whole Force marched from their camp on the road towards Meerpoor, the Right Wing of the Regiment forming part of the Advance Guard.

When about four miles east of Hyderabad, came in sight of the army of Meer Shere Mahomed (the Amcer of Meerpoor), drawn up behind a strong position with their right resting on the village of Dubba, their front and left flanks were protected by dry canals running from 10 to 17 feet in depth and 16 to 42 feet in width.



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The right of the position beyond Dubba was protected by the Fullalee branch of the Indus. The enemy were calculated to number 18,000, and they had 11 guns commanding the whole plain in their front. This plain they had inundated in many places with water.

After reconnoitring, the Major General ordered the Force to form in the following order (from right to left) drawn up in line fronting the enemy and about 1,500 yards from their position :—

3rd Regt., Bo. Lt. Cavalry, commanded by Capt. Delamain.		
Scinde Horse	„	„ Jacob.
1st Troop, Horse Artillery	„	Maj. Leslie.
1st Grenadier Regt., N. I.,	„	„ Clibborn.
8th Regiment, N. I.,	„	„ Browne.
12th Regiment, N. I.,	„	Capt. Fisher.
9-Pr. Battery	„	„ Whittlee.
21st Regiment, N. I.,	„	„ Stevens.
25th „	„	„ Jackson.
Heavy Battery	„	„ Willoughby.
6-Pr. Battery	„	„ Hutt.
H. M's 22nd Regt.	„	„ George.
Poona Horse	„	„ Tait.
9th Bengal Lt. Cavalry	„	Maj. Story.

The Detachment—Madras Sappers and Miners commanded by Captain Henderson attended the Batteries.

Names of Officers who were at the battle of Hyderabad under Major-General Sir C. J. Napier, K. C. B., on the 24th March 1843 :—

Maj. Browne, Comdg.	Lient. Thompson.
Capt. Hawkins.	Ensign Younghusband.
„ Morse.	„ Brasnell.
Br. Capt. Cristall, Adjt.	„ Mackenzie.
Lient Cotgrave, Qr.-Master and	
Interpreter.	„ Bates.
„ Ashburner.	„ Dalzell.
„ Jameson.	„ Asst. Surg. Mackenzie.

On the first appearance of our Force, and during its formation, the enemy kept up a considerable fire with round shot from their guns, with, however, little effect. The British guns did not open until the Major-General completed his dispositions, and the different corps took up their places with the greatest steadiness and precision. At half-past eight a.m. the Heavy Battery composed of two 8-inch Howitzers began firing first shrapnell and afterwards common shell (as the fuzes of the former were found to be bad). Shortly afterwards, the Horse Artillery came round along the rear to the left of H. M's. 22nd Regiment and a little in advance of it, and

opened fire on the village which was full of the enemy. At this time an advance of the whole of the Line was made of about 500 yards, and then the 6 and 9-pounder and Heavy Battery commenced a fire all along the line of the enemy's position which soon silenced the greater number of their guns, and caused them to take shelter behind the embankments and in the canals. This fire was continued for some time and the practice of the Artillery appeared very correct indeed. Two of the enemy's magazines were blown up about the same time by the shells, followed soon after by a third explosion of their powder. At about 10 a. m. the Infantry was ordered to the attack by direct echelon of Regiments from the Left, H. M's. 22nd Regiment leading directly on the village. It would appear that during the cannonading, a great portion of the enemy had under cover of their defences, gone towards their right, as, when our troops approached the canals and embankments, they were found particularly numerous at that point, and not at all in the same strength on their left as they had at first shown themselves. The consequence was that H. M's. 22nd Regiment had a heavy fire of match-locks kept up on them. As each Regiment approached the canals it began to fire while advancing, and soon drove the enemy from behind these, capturing their guns and many standards. The moment the advance of the Infantry commenced, the Horse Artillery galloped up to the bank of the canal, unlimbered, and showered grape on both sides of and into the village, and the 3 Foot Batteries passing along the rear, joined them and also opened their fire on the same points. The 3rd Cavalry and Scinde Horse also charged gallantly round the left of the enemy's position, routed and pursued them for a considerable distance, causing them great loss.

The firing ceased about half-past-eleven o'clock a. m. The enemy were supposed to have lost nearly 3,000 in killed and wounded, upwards of 200 fell in the canals, a considerable number in the village, and on the plain beyond the dead were very numerous. In killed they must have numbered 700 or 800, among whom were many Chiefs.

The British loss as under was also severe, and more especially fell heavily on H. M's. 22nd Regiment who, from coming on the key of the enemy's position, were subjected to the greatest proportion of opposition.

The following order was issued by Major-General Sir C. J. Napier, K. C. B., on the occasion:—

“Extract from Division Orders.”

Head-quarters Camp near Dubba 25th March 1843.

“To the Officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, and Soldiers, both European and Native, who fought the battle which took place yester-



day, the Major-General cannot help expressing his unqualified approbation, and the pride he feels in having the honor of being their commander.

“ He especially congratulates the 3rd Light Cavalry on the opportunity which offered, and of which they took such prompt advantage, to charge the enemy. He congratulates the Horse Artillery on the admirable and effectual advance made on the enemy's right flank. The conduct of these two renowned bands showed the Major-General that their fame in Afghanistan had been fairly won. All did right well, but to H. M.'s 22nd Regiment upon which the brunt of the battle fell he must express his heartfelt praise, and sure he is that all the troops will join him in this feeling.”

True extract. (Sd.) E. C. COTGRAVE, Bt.-Captain,
Adjt., 8th Regiment, N. I.

Copy of General Return, Casualty Roll of killed and wounded in the action near Hyderabad on the 24th March 1843 :—

	Killed.				Wounded.										Names of officers killed and wounded.		
	Captain.	Lieutenant.	Trumpeter.	Rank and File.	Lieutenants.	Ensigns.	Subedars.	Jamadares.	Sergeants or Havildars.	Drum. and Fifers.	Rank and File.	Syces.	Horses killed.	Horses wounded.		Camels killed.	Camels wounded.
1st Troop, Horse Artillery	1										3						Lieut. J. C. Smith, killed.
2/1 Artillery												1	3		1	2	Lieut. Pownall, wounded slightly.
2/1 Artillery					1						9	1		12			Captain Garrett, killed
3rd Compy., Galundaze											3		7	8			Lieut. Tait, wounded slightly.
3rd Regt., Lt. Cavalry	1										17		13				(Lieut. Chute,
9th Regt., Bl. do.				3	1				1		17						(Lieut. Coote,
Poona Horse											1						(Lieut. Evans,
Scinde Horse																	(Lieut. Brennan,
"C" Compy., Madras Sappers.									6	2	11						(Ensign Pennefather,
H. M.'s 22nd Regt.				23	4	1											(Lieut. Burr, severely wounded.
1st Grenadiers				2							1						(Lieut. Wilkinson, slightly do.
8th Regt., N. I.											1						(Lieut. McMurdo, A. Q. M. Gent., wounded.
12th Regt., N. I.				1	2		1	1	1		21						
21st Regt., N. I.				3	1			3	3		16						
25th Regt., N. I.																	
Staff																	
Total.....	1	1	1	36	9	1	1	4	11	2	201	2	23	30	1	2	
Grand Total	89				231								23	30	1	2	

The roll of killed and wounded at the battle of Hyderabad is given opposite. In the original records the following appears at the foot of it :—

Total, 270 killed and wounded.

Exd. (Sd). J. PELLY, Lieut.,

Actg. A. A. Genl.

(Sd.) C. J. NAPIER, Major-Genl.

True copy.

(Sd.) P. McPHERSON, Major,

True copy.

Mily. Secy.

(Sd.) E. C. COTGRAVE, Bt.-Captain,

Adjt., 8th Regt., Bo. Infantry.

26th March.—The Regiment marched along with the rest of the Force to Allayar-ka Tanda where it remained until the 1st April, when the 1st Troop Horse Artillery and it were ordered to Meerpoor, where Major-General Sir Charles Napier, K. C. B., had previously gone. On the 4th April the Regiment was ordered back to Allayar-ka-Tanda, from whence on the day following it marched with the rest of the Force (leaving 2 companies under the command of Lieut. Ashburner, with Ensign Brasnell to garrison the village of Allayar-ka-Tanda) towards Hyderabad, which place it reached on the 6th April, and where it encamped with the rest of the Force until the 2nd May, when it was ordered to garrison the Fortress of Hyderabad. After remaining here a few days it was marched into Mahomed Khan's Tanda on the banks of the Fullalee.

13th June.—The Regiment marched with the Force under Sir Charles Napier, K.C.B., after Meer Shere Mahomed, and returned to Hyderabad on the 17th and re-occupied Mahomed Khan's Tanda where it remained till 25th September 1844, when it was again ordered into the Fortress of Hyderabad, and remained there till the 20th December when it moved out into some new pendalls erected near the 17th Regiment.

1844.

24th January.—A sixth captain was added to each Regiment of Native Infantry by which Lieut. and Brevet-Captain Cristall was promoted Captain Regimentally and Ensign Mackenzie to the senior grade.

1845.

15th March.—The Regiment marched from Hyderabad for Kurra-
chee, which place it reached on the 22nd March.

The Regiment after remaining at Kurrachee from 22nd March 1845 to 21st November 1845 received orders to embark on steamers "Sesos-
tris" and "Victoria" for Surat on the 21st instant. Prior to the departure of the Regiment the following order was issued by His Excellency Major-General Sir Charles Napier, G.C.B., Governor of Scinde :—

Head-Quarters, Kurrachee.

Extract from General Orders by His Excellency Major-General Sir C. Napier, G.C.B., Commanding the Troops in Scinde.

"The 8th Regiment, Native Infantry, are ordered to the Presidency."

"Few now remain in this country of those courageous Regiments which conquered Scinde, and Sir C. Napier cannot see the 8th Regiment depart without regret."

"For the troops which fought so bravely at Meanee and Hyderabad, the Major-General must ever feel a peculiar regard. They gained for him a celebrity which it is his boast that he owes to their gallantry, but the word 'Scinde' on their colors and the medals on their breasts are the best records of their glory."

"In thus taking leave of the 8th Regiment, Native Infantry, Sir C. Napier wishes to the Regiment collectively and individually all success. They have served with honour in Scinde."

(Signed) C. J. NAPIER, Major-General,
Commanding the Troops in Scinde.

True Extract.

(Signed) E. GREEN, Major,
Actg. Adjutant-General.

The Regiment disembarked at Domus on the 25th and 26th of November 1845, and on the 1st December marched from thence to Ahmedabad where it arrived on the 21st December 1845, and was joined by the details from Poona. While the Regiment remained at Ahmedabad, a detachment of 100 men was furnished for six months at a time to Hursole, the Regiment taking its turn in furnishing this with the other corps at the station.

1846 3rd January.—Bt.-Capt. Cotgrave died.

1847. In accordance with G. O. by Governor-General of India, the establishment of Native Regiments was ordered to be reduced by one Havaldar, one Naique and twenty men per company, on which occasion such men as wished their discharge were at liberty to take it receiving a gratuity in March 1847.

29th April.—Ensign Pitcairn died.

9th June.—Bt. Lt.-Col. W. J. Browne, C. B., promoted to Lieut.-Colonel and transferred to 2nd Grenadier Regiment, Native Infantry, 25th August, re-transferred 30th November.

1848. 16th February.—Lieutenant Brasnell died.

15th June.—A detachment of the Regiment consisting of the strength

2 Lieutenants.	2 Drummers.	in the margin under the command of Captain Cristall with two guns under Lieutenant Gibbard marched on Field Ser-
2 Ensigns.	3 Fifers.	
3 Subhedars.	20 Naiques.	
2 Jamadars.	322 Privates.	
20 Havaldars.		

vice to Ahmednagar and returned June 24th, and received the thanks of Government for their services while so employed.

In the regular course of reliefs the Right Wing marched from Ahmedabad on the 2nd November and arrived at Rajkote on the 17th November, relieving the 21st Regiment, Native Infantry. The Left Wing marched on the 18th November and arrived at Rajkote on the 2nd December.

The Regiment remained two years at Rajkote from November 1848.

The Regiment was reviewed on the 5th January by Brigadier Wilson, 1849. the Regiment at that time being under the command of Lieut.-Colonel W. J. Brown, C. B.

Lieutenant J. Bates appointed Adjutant on the 20th February.

Colonel Moore appointed Commandant of the Regiment *vice* Colonel Ballantine, deceased, 21st November.

On the 17th January the Regiment, being then under the command of Captain Cristall, was reviewed by Brigadier Capon, C. B. 1850.

Lieutenant-Colonel Boyd joined and assumed command of the Regiment on the 8th March and died at that Station on the 24th August following.

Captain Cristall died on the 13th November.

On the occasion of the Right and Head Quarter Wing leaving Rajkote for Bombay the following Brigade order was issued:—

“Brigadeafter orders by Brigadier W. Cavaye, Commanding at Rajkote.

Rajkote, 9th November 1859.

“On the departure of the Right and Head Quarter Wing of the 8th Regiment, Native Infantry, and the early period that the whole of this Regiment is likely to leave Rajkote, the Brigadier Commanding the Station takes this opportunity of expressing his approbation of the orderly and quiet manner that the Regiment has conducted itself “during the time it has been under his command.”

By Order,

(Signed) B. R. POWELL, Captain,
Brigade Major.

True copy.

(Signed) J. BATES, Lieutenant,
Adjutant, 8th Regiment, Native Infantry.

In the regular Course of Reliefs, the Regiment commenced its march by Wings on Bombay. The Right and Head Quarter Wing left Rajkote on the 10th November and arrived at the Presidency on the 26th idem. The Left Wing marched from Rajkote on the 30th December and arrived in Bombay on the 14th January following.

1851. The Regiment remained at Bombay during this year and was reviewed by Brigadier Wyllie, C. B., Commandant of the Garrison, Bombay, on the 8th February. The Regiment was commanded by Lieutenant Colonel Shortt.

Major Hawkins rejoined the Regiment from England and assumed command on the 24th July, Lieut.-Colonel Shortt being transferred to the 6th Regiment, Native Infantry.

Lieut.-Colonel Hennell was appointed to the Regiment on the 21st July.

The Regiment remained in Bombay during this year.

1852. On the 17th January the Regiment, then under command of Major Hawkins, was reviewed and inspected by Brigadier Wylle, C. B., Commandant of the Garrison.

Lieut.-Colonel Hennell being transferred to the 22nd Regiment, Lieut.-Colonel Cracklon was appointed to the Regiment, 24th August.

Major Hawkins promoted to Lieut.-Colonel, 1st November, and transferred to the 21st Regiment, Native Infantry.

Bt. Major Morse, Lieutenant Thompson and Ensign Marriott promoted to the senior grades and Ensign Dodd posted to the Regiment on the same date foregoing.

Lieutenant-Colonel Cracklon transferred to the 9th Regiment, Native Infantry, and Lieutenant-Colonel Bellasis received from the same Regiment on the 12th November.

Major Morse assumed command of the Regiment on the 18th November.

The 5th Company, under the command of Ensign Baigrie, embarked on board the H. C. S. "Victoria" for, Scinde, 18th December 1852. The Regiment was under orders to proceed to Kurrachee.

The Regiment was reviewed by Brigadier Woodburn, C. B., on the 21st December being then commanded by Captain Pelly. Ensign Pope joined the Regiment on the 31st December.

1853. The Head-quarters of the Regiment consisting of the undermentioned Companies and Officers left Bombay, in the H. C. S. "Auckland" and "Victoria," with boats in tow, for Kurrachee, on the 1st January:—

Gr. Company.	{	11 Native Officers;
1st "		27 Havaldars;
2nd "		9 Drummers and Fifers;
4th "	{	474 Rank and File;
7th "		Lieutenant Bates, Adjutant;
8th "		Lieutenant Becher, Qr.-Master;
		Ensign Parker;
		" Dodd;
		" Strutt;
		" Pope;

the whole being under command of Captain Pelly.

Arrived at Kurrachee, 5th January.

Major Morse (who had preceded the Regiment on Court-Martial duty) assumed command and the detachment under Ensign Baigrie rejoined. The undermentioned Companies were left behind in Bombay under command of Captain Ashburner:—

1853—
(contd.)

3rd Coy.	{	5 Native Officers.	3 Bheesties.	} Lt. Melliss.
6th „		12 Havaldars.	1 Bugler.	
Light „		7 Drs. and Fifers.	1 Hospl. Asst.	
		209 Rank and File.	6 Boys.	

The above detachment rejoined Head-quarters at Kurrachee on the 1st February.

Ensign Dickinson joined the Regiment on the 20th February.

Ensign Parker appointed Quarter-Master and Interpreter to the Regiment, G. O. 4th April.

Ensigns Gardyne and Smith joined the Regiment on the 21st May.

Major Strutt posted to 9th Regiment, G. O. 23rd June.

Ensign Gardyne transferred to do duty with the 5th Regiment, Native Infantry, 8th October.

Ensign Pope posted to 26th Regiment, left 24th October.

Lieutenant McNeill and Ensign Baigrie transferred to 3rd Europeans, 15th November.

Lieutenant-Colonel Bellasis transferred to 3rd European Regiment, and Lieutenant-Colonel Jacob received from the same, G. O. 11th January.

1854.

Ensign Ashe posted to the Regiment, G. O. C. 20th February.

Ensign Rose posted to the Regiment, G. O. C. 28th February.

Ensign Smith attached to the Regiment left to join the 1st Fusiliers, 18th March.

Ensign G. Fulton attached to the Regiment, G. O. 11th September, and left to join the 7th Regiment, 4th December.

Captain Ashburner assumed command of the Regiment from Captain Jameson, Major Morse having left on S. C. to Bombay—December.

1855.

In the same month the Regiment left Kurrachee for Baroda in two detachments; one in boats under the command of Captain Jameson arrived at Domus on the—December, the other in steamers under command of Captain Ashburner, reached Domus on the 24th December.

The Regiment arrived at Baroda on the 7th January, when Major Morse rejoined and assumed command of the Regiment.

1856.

Ensign Parker confirmed in the appointment of Quarter-Master and Interpreter to the Regiment *vice* Mackenzie.

1856—
(contd.)

A detachment of 1 Jemadar, 2 Havaldars, and 24 Rank and File proceeded on outpost duty to Jumboreer on the 1st March.

The Regiment was inspected and reviewed on the 5th March by Major-General F. Stalker, C. B.

Major Morse, Commanding the Regiment, died at 4 o'clock A.M., on the 9th March.*

Captain Ashburner rejoined the Regiment and assumed command on the 18th March.

Captain H. J. Pelly promoted to Brevet Major, 27th August 1848, as per G. O. C., 18th March 1856.

Captain and Bt. Major A. Thomas promoted to Major from the 9th March *vice* Major Morse, deceased, Lieutenant and Bt. Captain J. W. Younghusband to Captain, and Ensign W. Dickinson to Lieutenant.

Lieutenant Marriott struck out of the strength of the Regiment by order of the Court of Directors, G. O. 363 of 15th April.

Lieutenant-Colonel G. LeG. Jacob transferred to 27th Regiment, Native Infantry, G. O. 18th April.

Ensign Dickinson's rank of Lieutenant antedated to 5th December 1855, *vice* Marriott removed. G. O. 24th April.

Ensign Parker to be Lieutenant from 9th March *vice* Younghusband promoted, G. O. 24th April.

Lieutenant Dickinson appointed Acting Adjutant, 1st Regiment, Scinde, Irregular Horse, G. O. 1st May.

Lieutenant-Colonel Crispin joined and assumed command of the Regiment, 13th May.

Bt. Major Pelly promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel and to rank from 20th June 1854, G. O. 9th May.

Ensign George Bramwell joined the Regiment, 10th June, on transfer from 5th Regiment, Native Light Infantry, G. O. 29th May.

Captain Jameson died at Baroda from fever on the 30th June.

Lieutenant and Bt. Captain F. W. Mackenzie promoted to Captain, and Ensign C. Dodd to Lieutenant, 30th June, *vice* Captain Jameson, deceased.

Lieutenant-Colonel Crispin received command of the station from Brigadier Morris, and Captain Ashburner received command of the Regiment on the 1st October.

Ensign Richard Mercer Lloyd joined the Regiment on the 12th October on transfer from the 17th Regiment, Native Infantry, G.O. 10th July.

Lieutenant Bates, Adjutant, appointed to act as Major of Brigade, and Lieutenant Becher appointed Acting Adjutant, 23rd October.

* The original records are signed up to the 1st March by Major Morse.

1 Jemadar, 1 Color Havaldar, 24 Rank and File rejoined the Headquarters of the Regiment, from Detachment duty at Jamboseer.

1 Lieutenant, 1 Ensign, 3 Subhedars, 3 Jemadars, 15 Havaldars, 15 Naiques, 225 Privates, 3 Bhisties, (1) 2nd Hospital Assistant proceeded to Broach on detachment duty, 28th October, Captain Thompson in command.

Lieutenant-Colonel Crispin assumed command of the Regiment, 19th November.

Lieutenant Bates rejoined from Staff Employ, 29th November.

Lieutenant Bates, promoted to Captain of a Company, and Ensigns Rose and Ashe to Lieutenants, date of rank 23rd November, on augmentation of 1 extra Captain and 1 Lieutenant.

The Regiment was inspected and reviewed by Brigadier-General Wilson, K. H., 24th December.

Lieutenant Becher confirmed as Adjutant *vice* Bates, promoted, G. O. 24th December.

2nd January. Captain Bates proceeded to Broach to command Detachment there.

3rd January. Captain Thompson and Lieutenant Rose rejoined from Broach.

6th January. The Light Company complete consisting of 1 Lieutenant 1 Ensign, 1 Subhedar, 1 Jemadar, 5 Havildars, 2 Drummers and Fifers 1 Bugler, 85 Rank and File, 1 Bhistie, under command of Captain Thompson, proceeded to Bombay *en route* to Persia.

Captain Ashburner appointed Acting Deputy J. A. General, N. D. A., G. O. 51 of 1857.

Lieutenant Ashe proceeded to Scinde to take up his appointment in Public Works.

21st February.—Lieut. Parker rejoined and assumed charge of Quarter-Master's Office.

13th March.—1 Havildar, 24 Rank and File under command of Jamadar Essajee Israil proceed to Jumboseer on Detachment duty.

11th May.—Lieut. Colonel Crispin proceeded to Bombay, on leave, on sick certificate.

24th May.—Major Thomas rejoined from sick certificate, Europe, and assumed command.

25th May.—1 Jamadar, 1 Havildar, 24 Rank and File proceeded on out-post duty to Jumboseer.

29th May.—1 Jamadar, 2 Havaldars, 44 Rank and File under command of Lieut. Richardson arrived from Jumboseer,

1857 — 10th June.—Captain Thompson, Lieut. Rose, Ensign Bramwell, (contd.) 1 Subhedar, 1 Jamadar, 5 Havildars, 2 Buglers, 82 Rank and File and 1 Bheestie rejoined from Persia.

3rd July.—The strength of the Regiment is increased to one thousand Privates per G. O.

8th July.—Lieut. Rose, Assistant Surgeon Colston, 2 Subhedars, 2 Jamadars, 2 Color-Havildars, 8 Havildars, 2 Drummers, 2 Fifers, 10 Naiques, 180 Privates, 2 Bheesties, proceeded on emergent service to the Punch Mahals under command of Lieut. and Adjutant Becher.

9th July.—Captain Bates, Lieut. Richardson, 3 Subhedars, 3 Jamadars, 3 Color-Havildars, 11 Havildars, 2 Drummers, 3 Fifers, 13 Naiques, 205 Privates, 3 Bheesties, 1 Hospital Assistant, arrived from Broach to rejoin Head-quarters. Two companies added to the strength of the Regiment as per G. O. 14th July.

10th September.—Captain Bates proceeded to Dohud to relieve Lieut. Becher who rejoined on the 26th idem.

14th October.—Captain Thompson, 1 Subhedar, 1 Jamadar, 1 Color-Havildar, 4 Havildars, 1 Drummer, 1 Fifer, 1 Bugler, 95 Rank and File proceeded on Field Service to Godra.

9th November.—Ensign Gardiner joined the Regiment.

25th November.—1 Color-Havildar, 1 Drummer, 24 Privates rejoined from Field Service to Dohud.

1 Captain, 1 Subhedar, 3 Havildars, 2 Drummers, 4 Fifers, 50 Rank and File rejoined from Field Service to Godra.

1858.

The Regiment was inspected and reviewed on the 4th Mharc by Brigadier-General Sir Richmond Shakespear, Kt., commanding N. D. A.

On the morning of the 9th March new colors were presented to the Regiment by Brigadier General Sir R. Shakespear, who, after addressing a few words to the men and to the Native Officers spoke as follows to Major Thomas and the European Officers :—

“ Major Thomas,—I have addressed your men and your Native Officers, but I have called the European Officers present at this parade to the front, because I wish your country-men and comrades to hear how highly I appreciate the excellent conduct of your men during the past critical year.

“ The peace of the Province hinged on Baroda, and the peace of Baroda depended in a great measure on the conduct of the 8th Regiment.

“ During the whole crisis there has not been a slur against a single man of the 8th. Their conduct has been admirable.

“ I declare I envy you the credit of having commanded a Regiment which has behaved so well under such a trial.

"It is most creditable to you and every Officer in the Regiment."

1858—
(contd.)

On the 11th June, Lieut. Rose died at Kaira by which casualty Ensign Bramwell was promoted to be a Lieutenant.

On the 21st July, agreeably to instructions received from his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, Subhedar Bhan Maiter Malmaiter was selected and transferred as Subhedar-Major to the 31st Regiment, Native Infantry also one Jamadar was transferred as Subhedar, 1 Havildar as Color-Havildar, 2 Naiques as Havildars, and 2 Sepoys as Naiques to the same corps.

Agreeably to G. O. C. of the 23rd July, the 9th and 10th Companies were transferred to the 2nd Extra Battalion, Jamadar Peelum Sing being transferred with them to be Native Adjutant. The strength of Native Regiments is directed to be 830 Privates.

During the whole of the past year the Regiment has been called on to furnish very numerous Detachments both with and without European Officers, there being frequently only one relief of guards, and at times not half a relief. European Officers also have been continually withdrawn with Detachments of 50 men to afford protection to baggage, and assistance to various bodies of Her Majesty's British Troops passing through.

Consequent on hostile demonstrations by the Naikras, two companies marched on the 16th October under Captain Bates, with Ensign Lloyd on Field Service to Narookote and Jumbooghora. They were attacked by the Naikras in considerable numbers, but succeeded in keeping them off their camp. Ensign Lloyd was wounded in the foot by an arrow, and Private Sunkur Panday received a match-lock ball in the thigh, which severely injured the bone. Lieut. Richardson followed as a reinforcement with another company on the 18th October, and Lieut. Bramwell also proceeded on the 31st October in command of two companies of the 2nd Extra Battalion. The men under Captain Bates and Lieut. Richardson became rapidly inefficient from fever, the jungle at that time of the year being notoriously unhealthy, and both Detachments returned, after much harassing work, on the 21st November. After arrival at Baroda, nearly every man of the three companies passed through the hospital with fever.

The rebel leader Tantia Topee having crossed the Nerbudda, and reached Chota Oodeypoor, arrangements were made by Sir R. Shakespear to prevent his approaching Baroda, and Captain Thompson was detached with two hundred men and two guns from the Battery, R. A., to Ruttunpoor, on the 1st December, about three miles out of Baroda, to cover the city and protect its approaches. The Detachment was subsequently moved, after the flight to Barria of Tantia Topee when defeated by Brigadier Parke, to Hallole, and then to Godra,

1858 — where it arrived just in time to hear of Tantia's flight towards Leemrie, (contd.) and Jhallode from Peeplode, and under instructions from Sir R. Shakespear the force moved to Loonewarra in case the rebels should turn back *viâ* Soonte.

Ensign H. C. Morse joined the Regiment on the 31st October 1858.

Ensign Lloyd was appointed Adjutant in November.

1859. The Regiment was inspected and reviewed on the 20th January by Major-General H. G. Roberts commanding N. D. A., the Regiment at that time being under the command of Major Thomas.

Captain Thompson proceeded to join the Light Company on Field Service Rewa Kanta on the 21st January.

The following men were killed and wounded on Field Service, Rewa Kanta:—

Killed.

Private Ballmaiter	1	Co.	20th Jan.
„ Bhowaneeden Ahir (1st)	Gr.	Co.	31st Jan.
„ Seetaram Bhoojwa	2nd.	Co.	1st Feb.

Wounded.

1 Havildar, 1 Naique, and 11 Privates.

On the 19th February a Detachment of 1 Subhedar, 2 Havildars, 3 Naiques, 45 Privates proceeded on Field Service to Narroocote.

Ensign Alfred Dowden posted to the Regiment, G. O. C., 7th February 1859.

Captain Thompson rejoined from Field Service on the 10th March.

On the 30th of March the Head-quarter wing received orders to hold itself in readiness to march on Satara and the following Brigade Order was issued by Brigadier R. St. John, commanding at Baroda:—

Extract from Brigade Orders by Brigadier St. John commanding Baroda.

Camp Baroda, 30th March 1859.

“ The 8th Regiment leaves to-morrow after a hard service of upwards of three years in this Province, and which has been performed with cheerfulness and with most undeviating good conduct on the part of all Ranks.

“ A higher authority than the Brigadier has pronounced that the peace of this Province, during the late disturbances, depended mainly on this old and loyal Regiment. A more deserved compliment could not be paid to it.

“ The arduous duties this Regiment has been called on to perform during times of great anxiety have been most severe. The alacrity and high feeling displayed by all have been above all praise, and Brigadier St. John assures Major Thomas and all ranks that they carry with them his deepest regret at their departure, and his best wishes for their future prosperity and happiness.

"With this feeling Colonel St. John bids all in the Regiment the
 "kindest and most affectionate farewell." 1859—
 (contd.)

By Order,
 (Sd.) A. CRAWFORD, Major,
 Major of Brigade.

(True copy.)
 (Sd.) R. M. LLOYD, Lieut.,
 Adjutant, 8th Regiment, N. I.

The following Division Order was issued by Major-General H. G. Roberts, Commanding N. D. A.:—

"Head-quarters, Ahmedabad,
 28th March 1859.

"The 8th Regiment, N. I., under command of Major Thomas, being "about to leave this division, Major-General Roberts cannot "permit it to do so without recording the very high opinion he entertains of this stanch and loyal corps.

"During the trying year of 1857, when almost alone at Baroda, the "8th nobly sustained its high character, and that of the Bombay "Army.

"Subsequently, and up to the present time, the heavy duties "required from the Regiment in the frequent detachments in the "jungles in the Rewa Kanta, and consequent amount of sickness have "been borne as such always are by honest soldiers ever ready at the "call of duty.

"The 8th Regiment may be assured they carry with them the "best wishes of the Major-General who will ever be glad to hear of "their prosperity."

(True extract.)

(True copy.) (Sd.) R. W. D. LEITH, Lieut.-Col.,
 (Sd.) A. CRAWFORD, Major, Assistant Adjutant-General,
 Major of Brigade. N. D. A.

(True copy.)
 (Sd.) R. M. LLOYD, Lieut.,
 Adjutant, 8th Regiment, N. I.

The Head-quarter Wing marched from Baroda on the 31st March to relieve the 22nd Regiment, N. I., at Sattara, and was joined by Assistant Surgeon Larken at Cambay on the 3rd April, and proceeded by Native boats to Bombay. The Officers with the Head-quarter Wing being Captain Bates, Lieutenants Richardson, Parker, Lloyd, Ensign Morse, and Assistant-Surgeon Larken, the whole under command of Major Thomas. Proceeded by rail to Poona and marched from there to Sattara, arriving at the latter Station on the 27th April 1859.

1859—
(contd.)

The Left Wing, with Lieut. Bramwell and Ensign Gardiner under command of Captain Thompson, marched from Baroda *en route* to Sattara on the 26th April 1859. Lieut. Bramwell was appointed Adjutant to the Left Wing.

Captain G. E. Ashburner was promoted to Brevet-Major from 20th July 1858, as per G. O. C., 9th April 1859.

Lieut. W. Dickinson was appointed Second in Command of the 3rd Regiment, Scinde Horse, as per G. O. C., 29th April.

Captain J. Bates was appointed Line Adjutant at Sattara on the 7th May, as per G. G. O.

Captain and Brevet-Major Stewart of the Regiment was permitted to retire from the service upon a Lieut.-Colonel's pension from the 30th April, as per G. O. C., 1st May.

Lieut.-Colonel B. Crispin was transferred to 2nd Grenadier Regiment, N. I., and Lieut.-Colonel P. N. Macdougall posted to 8th Regiment, *vice* Crispin, as per G. O. C., 19th May.

Lieut. and Brevet-Captain C. C. G. Cowper promoted to be Captain of a Company, and Ensign Henry Gardiner to be Lieutenant, from the 1st May in succession to "Stewart" retired, as per G. O. C., dated 20th May.

A Detachment of 1 N. O., 2 Havildars, 3 Naiques, 45 Privates, 1 Bheestie, proceeded on duty to Mahableshwar, 31st May.

Brevet-Captain T. C. Alban, 8th Regiment, N. I., Dy. Judge Advocate-General, Rajpootana Field Force, appointed Dy. J. A.-G. on the establishment, as per G. O. C., 2nd June.

Assistant Surgeon Larken was transferred to medical charge of a Detachment, H. M.'s "Yager" Corps, 22nd June.

The strength of the Regiment was reduced by G. O. C., 6th June, to 700 Rank and File, all above that number being considered as supernumeraries.

Brevet-Captain Alban posted to the N. D. A. as Dy. J. A.-General and directed to join as per G. O. C., 6th June.

Lieut. Lloyd was appointed Adjutant *vice* Becher, as per G. O. C., 1st July.

Ensign A. Dowden joined the Regiment on the 9th July.

Ensign W. A. Salmon posted to the Regiment, as per G. O. C., 13th July.

Captain and Brevet-Lieut.-Colonel H. J. Pelly was promoted to Brevet-Colonel from 1st December 1857, as per G. O. C., 8th July 1859.

Captain E. Thompson proceeded on Staff Employ, 31st July.

Major Thomas was relieved from the command agreeably to orders on the 31st July.

Ensign W. A. Salmon transferred from 8th Regiment to 26th Regiment, N. I., as per G. O. C., 26th August. **1859—**
(*contd.*)

Captain Thompson proceeded on Political Employ, 15th September.

Major Alfred Thomas was permitted to retire from the service from 30th September, as per G. O. C., 9th September, on the pension of a Lieut.-Colonel.

Captain and Bt.-Colonel H. J. Pelly joined and assumed command on the 8th October.

Ensign James Lawtie Fagan posted to the Regiment, as per G. O. C., 30th September.

Captain and (Bt.-Colonel) H. J. Pelly promoted to Major, Lieut. (Bt.-Captain) T. C. Alban to be Captain of a Company, and Ensign H. C. Morse to be Lieut., from the 1st October, in succession to "Thomas" retired on 30th September, as per G. O. C., dated 8th October.

1 Subhedar, 1 Col.-Havildar, 2 Havildars, 7 Naiques, 1 Bheestie, 50 Privates, proceeded on Detachment Duty to Mahableshwar, 21st February. **1860.**

1 Lieutenant, 1 Jemadar, 1 Havildar, 2 Naiques, 1 Drummer, 1 Fifer, 28 Privates, rejoined from Detachment Duty, Mahableshwar, 27th February.

1 Lieutenant, 1 Jemadar, 2 Havildars, 2 Drummers and Fifers, 3 Naiques, 35 Privates, rejoined from Detachment Duty, Mahableshwar.

The Regiment was inspected and reviewed on the 7th June 1860 by Brigadier-General J. Hale, Commanding P. D. A., the Regiment at that time being under the command of Col. H. J. Pelly.

On the 20th June the two companies transferred in August 1858 to the 2nd Extra Battalion were re-transferred to the Regiment.

Lieut. C. J. Richardson was placed at the disposal of the Quarter-Master General to proceed with horses to China, G. O. C., 3rd July.

Lieut. C. D. J. Dodd appointed Supernumerary Dy. Collector and Magistrate in Scinde, G. G. O., 6th September.

1 Subhedar, 1 Col.-Havildar, 2 Havildars, 6 Naiques, 39 Privates, 1 Bheestie, proceeded on Detachment Duty to Mahableshwar, 8th October.

1 Subhedar, 1 Col.-Havildar, 2 Havildars, 6 Naiques, 39 Privates and 1 Bheestie, rejoined from Mahableshwar, 14th October.

The Regiment under the command of Col. Pelly, marched from Sattara on the 10th November *en route* to Aurungabad, and Captain Bates rejoined the Regiment from Staff Employ. Ensign Dowden remained at Sattara sick. On the arrival of the Regiment at Ahmednuggur it was joined by the two companies from the late 2nd Extra

1860— Battalion consisting of 2 Subhedars, 2 Jemadars, 1 Col.-Havildar, (contd.) 3 Havildars, 4 Drummers and Fifers, 6 Naiques, 91 Privates, 2 Bheesties.

The Regiment marched into camp, Aurangabad, on the 1st December. Maj. and Bt.-Col. H. J. Pelly assumed command of the Station on the 2nd, Captain Bates being appointed to act as Staff Officer.

1 Col.-Havildar, 3 Havildars, 1 Fifer, 47 Privates, 1 Bheestie, proceeded on duty to Wakla.

Lieutenant Dickinson appointed 2nd in Command, 10th Regiment, Silledar Cavalry, as per G. O. C., 28th December.

1861. The Regiment was reduced by two companies on the 1st January, as per G. O. C., 16th November 1860.

The Regiment was reviewed on the 27th February by Brigadier Liddell, C. B., Commanding at Aurungabad, the Regiment being under the command of Major and Bt.-Colonel H. J. Pelly.

Captain Bates rejoined from staff employ on the 8th April.

Lieutenant Ashe appointed Acting Quarter-Master, G. O. C., 11th April.

Ensign Beville joined on the 21st May, G. O. C. of 21st April.

The Regiment under command of Colonel Pelly marched from Aurungabad on the 31st May and arrived at Sholapore on the 7th June.

Colonel Pelly assumed command of the Station at Sholapore on the 7th June.

Surgeon-Major A. Burn appointed to Medical charge of the Regiment, G. O. C., 17th May.

Ensign Tinling transferred from 28th Regiment to the 8th Regiment, Native Infantry.

1 Jamadar, 1 Color-Havildar, 4 Havildars, 3 Naiques, 2 Drummers, 1 Fifer, 56 Privates, 4 Boys, received from the late 29th Regiment, Native Infantry, 15th June.

Captain Thompson rejoined from Political employ, 19th June.

Ensigns J. Becke and E. C. Jackson joined, 28th June.

1 Subadar-Major, 2 Color-Havildars, 1 Havildar, 1 Naique, 2 Privates, 4 Boys, received from 31st Regiment, Native Infantry, G. O. C., 26th June.

1 Jemadar, 2 Havildars, 1 Fifer, 4 Naiques, 1 Bheastie, 45 Privates, joined from out-post duty at Wakla, 4th July.

Ensign McRae joined on the 17th July.

Assistant Surgeon Boustead received medical charge of the Regiment on the 18th October 1861 and remained in charge till the 13th November following, when he handed over charge to Assistant Surgeon

Pinkerton. The latter remained in medical charge till the 21st the January 1863. Both these officers subsequently rose to high rank in Military and Civil departments of the service. **1861—**
(*contd.*)

Lieutenant H. Phillipps, late 29th Regiment, attached to the Regiment, G. O. C., 31st October and joined 14th November.

The Regiment was reviewed on the 23rd January by Major-General J. Hale, Commanding P. D. A., the Regiment being under the command of Lieutenant Becher. **1862.**

Colonel Pelly appointed Brigadier at Neemuch.

Lieutenant Ashe appointed Quarter Master and Interpreter to the Regiment, *vice* Parker, G. O. C., 12th February.

Major J. P. Sandwith, Staff Corps, appointed to the temporary command of the Regiment, as per G. O. C., 27th March, joined and assumed command on the 21st April.

Captain C. C. Grant Cooper deceased at 9 o'clock A.M., 5th May.

Ensign F. A. Beville, General List, transferred to the 22nd Regiment, Native Infantry, G. O. C., 15th August.

Major Collier appointed to command the Regiment and received over command from Major Sandwith on the 17th October.

In consequence of a disagreement between the Bazaar inhabitants and the men of the Regiment, the Regiment was ordered in the course of reliefs to Neemuch in place of the 13th Regiment, Native Infantry.

On the 8th November the Left Wing under the command of Captain Becher with Lieutenants Richardson and Gardiner and Ensign McRae, left Sholapore by the 12-15 train *en route* to Julgaum.

The Right Wing and Head-Quarters of the Regiment on being relieved by the 25th Regiment, Native Light Infantry, proceeded by the 12-15 train on the 9th November, arriving at Julgaum on the evening of the 11th November.

Jamadar Dwarka Tewaree of the Light Company was left at Sholapore attached to the 25th Regiment, Native Light Infantry, for employment with the Police.

The Regiment marched from Julgaum on the 15th November and arrived at Mhow on the 30th November.

The Regiment was detained at Mhow for a week during which period the annual review was taken by Major-General F. T. Farrell, Commanding M. D. A., the Regiment being under the command of Major J. A. Collier.

The Regiment marched from Mhow on the 8th December, and marched into Neemuch on the 23rd December, where it was pitched in tents until the 19th February following, when the lines were vacated by the 13th Regiment, Native Infantry.

1862— Major G. E. Ashburner transferred to the command of the 24th
(*contd.*) Regiment, Native Infantry, on the 15th December.

1863. Lieutenant H. Phillipps (Cadre, late 29th Regiment, Native Infantry) attached to the Regiment was appointed to the 2nd Regiment, Bombay Light Cavalry and left on the 5th April.

Lieutenant H. C. Morse appointed Officiating Major of Brigade at Neemuch, 7th October.

A detachment composed of 1 Lieutenant (A. R. T. McRae), 2 Native Officers, 5 Havildars, 3 Drummers and Fifers, 75 Rank and File, 1 Bheestie and 1 Hospital Assistant, under command of Captain A. Becher, proceeded on Field Service to Oodeypoor, 10th October and rejoined on the 17th November.

Lieutenant H. C. Morse appointed Quarter Master and Interpreter to the 9th Regiment, Native Infantry, G. O. C. 24th October and left 3rd November.

Lieutenant E. C. Jackson, General List, permitted to resign the service, G. G. O., 16th November.

Inspected by Major-General E. Green, C. B., Commanding M. D. A., 30th December.

1864. From the 1st January, the Native Army being re-organised, the following officers were distributed as follows, as per G. O. C., 28th December 1863 :—

8th Regiment, Native Infantry.

Commandant	...	...	Major J. A. Collier, Staff Corps.
2nd in Command	...	...	Captain A. Becher, 8th Regiment, N. I.
Junior Wing Commander	...	...	Captain H. A. Woodhouse, Staff Corps.
Adjutant	...	...	Lieutenant R. M. Lloyd, Staff Corps.
Quarter-Master	...	...	Lieutenant E. H. Ashe, 8th Regiment, N. I.
Doing Duty Officer...	...	...	Lieutenant A. R. T. McRae, General List.

9th Regiment, Native Infantry.

Quarter-Master ... Lieutenant H. C. Morse, 8th Regiment, N. I.

24th Regiment, Native Infantry.

Commandant...Major G. E. Ashburner, 8th Regiment, Native Infantry.

Captain H. A. Woodhouse, Staff Corps, joined the Regiment as Junior Wing Commandant on the 16th March.

Lieutenant H. Gardiner was appointed Officiating D. D. Officer, 28th Regiment, Native Infantry, G. O. C., 24th August.

The Regiment was inspected by Major-General Green, C. B., Commanding M. D. A., on the 6th December.

1865. Lieutenant A. R. T. McRae was appointed to officiate as Adjutant, vice R. M. Lloyd, proceeded to Europe on medical certificate, 15th June.

Captain C. J. Richardson was attached to the 12th Regiment, Native Infantry at Surat, as per G. O. C., 16th June.

1865—
(contd.)

Lieutenant Montague William Parker (Captain in the Staff Corps) was promoted to Captain in the Cadre of the Regiment on the 18th August in the place of Captain C. J. Richardson who died at Surat while attached to the 12th Regiment, Native Infantry.

The Regiment was inspected by Brigadier-General H. J. Pelly Commanding at Neemuch on the 24th February being then under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel J. A. Collier.

1866.

Lieutenant H. Tolfrey Christie was appointed 2nd Doing Duty Officer in G. O. C., 28th May, and joined the Regiment on the 3rd June.

The Regiment was ordered in the usual course of reliefs to move from Neemuch to Ahmedabad to relieve the 13th Regiment, Native Infantry, at that Station. The corps marched from Neemuch on the 18th December under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel J. A. Collier, *via* Rutlam, arrived at Ahmedabad on the 23rd January following.

Lieutenant R. M. Lloyd rejoined the Regiment on its arrival at Ahmedabad, resuming the duties of his appointment as Adjutant from Lieutenant McRae. The latter officer was appointed Quarter-Master taking over the duties of that appointment from Captain Ashe who was appointed Wing Subaltern subject to confirmation.

1867.

Captain M. W. Parker rejoined the Regiment on the 30th January.

The Regiment under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel J. A. Collier was inspected and reviewed by Major-General T. Tapp, C. B., Commanding N. D. A. at Ahmedabad, on the 6th February.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. A. Collier was inspected and reviewed by Major-General T. Tapp, C. B., Commanding N. D. A. at Ahmedabad, on the 6th February.

On the 4th March a Detachment of 1 Subedar, 3 Havildars, 1 Drummer, 8 Naiques, 46 privates, marched on Sadra to relieve a similar party of the 17th Regiment, Native Infantry, on outpost duty at that station.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. A. Collier, proceeded on leave, 10th March, and was granted a furlough to Europe for two years, as per G. G. O. No. 168 of 9th March.

Lieutenant A. R. T. McRae was appointed Quarter-Master to the Regiment *vice* Ashe, and Lieutenant H. Gardiner was appointed Wing Subaltern to the Regiment, G. O. C., 15th March.

Lieutenant Tolfrey Christie, who had remained at Neemuch, was appointed to officiate as Quarter-Master to the 15th Regiment, Native Infantry, G. O. C., 241 of 16th March.

1867.
(*contd.*)

On the 25th of March 1867 new Colors were presented to the Regiment on their private Parade Ground at 5-30 p. m. by Colonel Domville, R. A., Commanding at Ahmedabad in the absence of Major-General T. Tapp, C. B. The Regiment in full dress under the command of Major A. Becher, formed three sides of a square. The new Colors having been blessed by the Chaplain (Rev. C. Wilson) were presented by Colonel Domville to Captain Woodhouse and Lieutenant Bramwell and received from them by Jemedars Dhruvnae Itnac and Succoojee Israil. Colonel Domville made an appropriate speech mentioning the services of the Regiment and saying that the European officers present had offered up a prayer according to their religion for the welfare of the Colors, and he trusted that each man in the Regiment would offer up also a prayer according to his own religion for the welfare of the Colors. The speech was translated to the Regiment by the Acting Brigade Major, and, after marching past, the Regiment was dismissed to the lines. The old colors of the Regiment, on sanction being obtained from the Adjutant-General of the Army, were placed in the Camp Church at Ahmedabad.

Captain M. W. Parker was appointed to officiate as Wing Officer, 20th Regiment, Native Infantry, at Deesa, G. O. C., 26th March.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. P. Sandwith, appointed Commandant of the Regiment in G. O. C. No. 239 of the 15th March 1867, joined and assumed command from Major Becher on the 15th April.

Captain H. A. Woodhouse promoted to Major, 3rd August.

Lieutenant C. C. Y. Butler, 76th Foot, appointed Wing Subaltern as per G. O. C., 9th November.

On the 11th December, the Regiment under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel J. P. Sandwith was inspected and reviewed by Major-General T. Tapp, C. B., Commanding N. D. A. at Ahmedabad.

1868.

Under instructions from Army Head Quarters the Regiment was detailed to form part of the Abyssinian Expeditionary Force.

The Left Wing with Head Quarters proceeded by rail at 6 p. m. on the 16th January, from Ahmedabad to Surat, and the next day by rail on to Bombay. On arrival at Bombay the wing occupied a camp prepared for it on the Esplanade and took part of the duties of the Garrison.

Lieutenant G. Bramwell was promoted to Captain from the 20th January.

Lieutenant R. M. Lloyd, Adjutant, was promoted to Captain from the 4th March.

Captain S. Fellows, Staff Corps, was appointed to act as Wing Officer, *vice* Woodhouse proceeded on furlough M. C.

The Right Wing under command of Major Becher were conveyed by rail from Ahmedabad to Bombay, and on the 31st March the Regiment embarked by wings on board the Transport Steamer "Asia," and

Sailing Ship "Corona." The Head-Quarters with the following officers embarking on board the S. S. "Asia" and taking the "Corona" in tow with the Right Wing on board proceeded towards Aden :— **1868**
—*contd.*

Colonel Sandwith.	Lieut. Gardiner.
Captain Fellows, W. O.	Lieut. McRae, Qr.-Mr.
Captain Lloyd, Adjt.	Assist. Surg. McGrath.

On board the "Corona" were the following officers :—

Major Becher.	Lieut. Butler.
Captain Bramwell.	Assist.-Surg. Holmsted.

On the arrival of the Regiment in Aden harbour, in consequence of two cases of small-pox on board the "Corona," orders were received placing the "Asia" and "Corona" in quarantine. The Regiment, after being detained ten days in quarantine at Aden, proceeded towards Zaila, but was stopped and sent back in consequence of the fall of Magdala. Returning, the Head-Quarter Wing in the S. S. "Asia," reached Bombay on the 5th May. Proceeding thence by rail arrived at Ahmedabad on the 9th May. The Left Wing on board the Ship "Corona" arriving in Bombay on the 12th May, reached Ahmedabad by rail on the 14th idem.

Lieutenant C. C. Y. Butler, 76th Foot, attached to the Regiment, was appointed Second Wing Subaltern on probation.

Major A. Becher, 2nd-in-Command, was promoted Lieutenant-Colonel in the Staff Corps, 30th December.

The Regiment, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Sandwith, was inspected at Camp Ahmedabad on the 27th January by Major-General T. Tapp, C.B., Commanding N. D. A. **1869**

Lieutenant C. C. Y. Butler was transferred to the 22nd Regiment Native Infantry.

Captain Ashe, Officiating Wing Subaltern, was appointed Officiating Quarter-Master, *vice* Lieutenant McRae proceeded on furlough M. C., 19th July.

Consequent on the departure of Lieutenant-Colonel J. P. Sandwith to Europe on furlough for two years on M. C., the following arrangements were ordered :—

Lieutenant-Colonel A. Becher to officiate as Commandant.

Captain S. Fellows, Officiating 2nd-in-Command.

Captain E. H. Ashe, Officiating Wing Officer.

The above took effect from 10th September.

Major A. Woodhouse rejoined on the 6th December and was appointed Officiating 2nd-in-Command.

Captain R. M. Lloyd, Adjutant, appointed to act as Quarter-Master, in addition to his own duties, *vice* Captain Ashe proceeded to Europe on M. C., 28th January. **1870**

1870
—*contd.*

On the 1st February the Regiment, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel A. Becher, was inspected and reviewed by Major-General T. Tapp, C.B., Commanding N. D. A.

Ensign M. James, of the 59th Foot, a candidate for the Staff Corps, was appointed 2nd Wing Subaltern on probation and joined the Regiment on the 28th May.

Lieutenant A. R. T. McRae was promoted to Captain from 8th February (G. G. O. 486 of 12th July).

On the 4th December the Regiment, under the command of Lieut.-Colonel Becher, was inspected and reviewed by Major-General T. Tapp, C.B., Commanding N. D. A., at Camp Ahmedabad.

Captain Gardiner rejoined from Europe and was appointed to officiate as Quarter-Master on the 7th December.

Captain S. Fellows, Officiating Wing Officer, was promoted to Major in the Staff Corps from 10th December.

1871

Lieutenant D. C. Peddar, Staff Corps, was appointed 1st Wing Subaltern and joined on the 19th February.

Captain G. E. Blew, Staff Corps, was attached to do duty with the Regiment and joined on the 18th March.

Major Fellows was appointed to officiate as 2nd-in-Command and Captain Blew to officiate as Wing Officer from the 1st April, *vice* Major Woodhouse proceeded on furlough.

Lieutenant M. James, 2nd Wing Subaltern, was appointed to officiate as Quarter-Master, *vice* Captain Gardiner proceeded on leave.

Lieutenant M. James, 2nd Wing Subaltern, was appointed 2nd Squadron Subaltern, 3rd Regiment, Light Cavalry (G.O.C., 2nd August).

Lieutenant-Colonel J. P. Sandwith, Bombay Staff Corps, was promoted to Colonel from 11th December 1870, as per G. G. O. No. 574, dated 30th August.

Colonel Sandwith returned to duty from Europe on the 26th September and resumed command from Lieutenant-Colonel Becher.

Captain R. M. Lloyd appointed Station Staff Officer at Hyderabad and proceeded *en route* to join, 9th October.

Lieutenant H. S. Tandy, Quarter-Master, 16th Regiment, N. I., was appointed Adjutant, *vice* Lloyd, as per G. O. C. of 4th October, and joined on the 19th idem.

Lieutenant-Colonel Bates, Staff Corps, Officiating 2nd-in-Command, 12th Regiment, N. I., was transferred to the 8th Regiment, N. I., in the same capacity, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel Becher proceeded on furlough, and joined on the 28th October.

Major C. W. Wahab was appointed Wing Officer, *vice* Major Woodhouse proceeded on furlough on the 24th March, and joined on the 17th November; received charge from Major Fellows. 1871
—contd.

Captain G. E. Blew, Officiating 2nd Wing Subaltern, was transferred to the 14th Regiment, N. I., as Officiating 1st Wing Subaltern, 27th December.

The Regiment was inspected on the 8th and 9th February by Major-General Sir Edward Russell, Commanding N. D. A., being under command of Colonel Sandwith. 1872

Ensign F. Abbott, 39th Foot, appointed 2nd Wing Subaltern on probation, G. O. C., 14th February, and joined 16th April.

Lieutenant-Colonel Bates appointed to officiate as Commandant, 23rd Regiment, N. L. I., and left for Nussceerabad on the 20th February.

The Head-Quarters and Left Wing left Ahmedabad by rail en route for Poona at 5 P.M. on the 22nd February, and, halting at Bulsar on the 23rd, reached Poona at 7-30 P.M. on the 24th idem.

In the same way the Right Wing left Ahmedabad on the 24th and reached Poona on the 26th February.

Major Wahab appointed to officiate as 2nd-in-Command and Major S. Fellows as Wing Officer, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel Bates.

Lieutenant D. C. Peddar promoted to Captain from 19th March.

Lieutenant H. C. E. Lucas, 107th Foot, 2nd Wing Subaltern, 7th N. I., attached to the Regiment as a temporary measure, 20th March, and joined 5th April.

Major C. W. Wahab promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel from 13th June.

Captain G. F. Bryant attached to do duty with the Regiment as a temporary measure, G. O. C., 31st July, and joined 3rd August.

Lieutenant H. C. E. Lucas proceeded to rejoin the 7th Regiment, N. I., at Dharwar on the 14th August.

Lieutenant Abbott, 2nd Wing Subaltern on probation, transferred to 2nd Squadron Subaltern, 1st Sind Horse, but to be attached to the 1st Light Cavalry till further orders, G. O. C. No. 642.

Lieutenant-Colonel Bolton, Staff Corps, appointed to officiate as 2nd-in-Command, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel Wahab proceeded on furlough on the 25th October, and joined on the 5th November.

The Regiment was present on the occasion of the Troops in Poona being inspected by the Viceroy on the 25th November and formed part of the 3rd Brigade in the subsequent manœuvres at Hurrupsir under H. E. the Commander-in-Chief, Sir A. Spencer.

Lieutenant Macpherson, 109th Foot, appointed 2nd Wing Subaltern on probation, G. O. C. No. 713 of 6th November, and joined on 11th December.

1873

Captain Peddar having been appointed to act as Boundary Settlement Officer, proceeded to join his appointment on the 5th January.

The Regiment, under the command of Colonel Sandwith, was inspected at Poona on the 30th and 31st January and 1st February by Major-General Grant, C.B., Commanding P. D. A.

Captain Rimmington transferred from 1st Wing Subaltern, 26th N. I., to 1st Wing Subaltern, 8th N. I., G. O. C. 346, and joined on the 16th June.

Lieutenant-Colonel Becher, 2nd-in-Command, having rejoined from furlough on the 10th June, Lieutenant-Colonel Bolton was placed on General Duty, Bombay.

Lieutenant Tandy promoted to Captain in the Staff Corps from 12th June and appointed to retain the Adjutancy, G. O. C. 371.

Captain Bryant proceeded to join his Regiment, the 2nd Beluchis, on the 30th July.

At a Brigade Parade of the whole of the European and Native Infantry on the morning of the 20th August, Subhedar-Major Robenjee Israil was presented by Major-General Grant, C.B., Commanding P. D. A., with the 2nd Class Order of British India, to which he had been gazetted by G. G. O. 263.

Surgeon-Major Sexton appointed to the Regiment by G. O. C. No. 650, and joined on the 21st November.

The 8th Regiment proceeded on the 6th December to join the Camp-of-Exercise assembled at Chinchwad. The Regiment formed part of the 1st Brigade under Brigadier Price of the 2nd Division under Major-General Grant. The Regiment returned to Poona on the 24th December.

1874

The Regiment under the command of Colonel Sandwith was inspected at Poona on the 9th, 10th and 11th January by Major-General Grant, C.B., Commanding P. D. A.

Lieutenant-Colonel Becher promoted to Brevet-Colonel from 22nd December 1873.

On the evening of the 16th February the Regiment received a sudden order to proceed to Bombay on emergent duty in consequence of the Mahomedan riots. The Regiment under the command of Colonel Sandwith left Poona by special train in the early morning of the 17th and arrived in Bombay the same afternoon. The Regiment remained in camp on the Esplanade till the 13th March, when the Head-Quarters returned by rail to Poona, the Right Wing under Colonel Becher remaining for duty in Bombay.

Prior to the departure of the Regiment from Bombay, the following order was issued by Brigadier-General Gell, Commanding Bombay District:—

1874
—contd.

Bombay, Thursday, 12th March 1874.

“ No. 8. The troops ordered to Bombay in consequence of the late disturbance being about to return to Poona, the Brigadier-General before their departure desires to notify in orders his high appreciation of the uniform good conduct, alacrity, and steady discipline which has characterized the Garrison of Bombay, now about to be diminished, during the performance of duties arduous and harassing, but which, the nature of the service on which they have been employed obliged him to demand from them.

“ These duties fell with exceptional severity on officers, more particularly those on General Duty, and the Brigadier has great pleasure in acknowledging the cheerful support he has invariably received.”

By Order,

(Sd.) F. CARSLAKE, Captain,

Brigade-Major.

Lieutenant Macpherson appointed to officiate as Quarter-Master from the 28th February, *vice* Captain Gardiner proceeded on 20 months' sick leave to Europe, G. O. C. No. 213.

The Right Wing under Colonel A. Becher with Captain J. Rimington rejoined Head-Quarters from Detachment duty, Bombay, on the 2nd May.

Lieutenant W. B. Ferris appointed to act as Adjutant, *vice* Captain Tandy granted furlough to Europe (2 years) on medical certificate, 23rd April, G. O. C. 286 of 2nd May, but did not join, having been appointed to act as Adjutant, Kolapore Light Infantry, G. G. O., dated 19th May.

Captain Rimington appointed to officiate as Adjutant from 19th April, *vice* Tandy.

Lieutenant C. J. Jamieson, H. M.'s 41st Regiment, appointed 2nd Wing Subaltern on probation, order cancelled, G. O. C. 598 of 26th September.

Lieutenant F. Stevenson, 2nd Wing Subaltern, 28th Regiment Native Infantry, appointed to officiate as Adjutant, *vice* Tandy, G. O. C. No. 454, dated 25th July, and joined on the 11th August.

Captain Rimington, 1st Wing Subaltern, promoted to Major, G. G. O. No. 495, dated 28th July, from 20th idem, and placed on General Duty, Poona.

The good conduct displayed by Subhedar Sucoojee Israil and the guard of the Regiment at the Yerrowda Gaol gate-guard is highly approved of by H. E. the C.-in-C., as per letter from the Adjutant-General of the Army, dated 17th September, No. 5560.

1874
—*contd.*

A body of the prisoners attempted an outbreak on the 2nd September, which was promptly suppressed by the Native Officer and the guard.

Orders to build new Lines at Poona were finally received on the 25th September.

Colonel A. Becher appointed to officiate as Commandant, 26th Regiment Native Infantry, G. O. C. 624 of 5th October.

The services of Lieutenant T. R. Macpherson, Officiating Quarter-Master, placed at the disposal of Government for employment in the Judicial Department, G. G. O. 692, dated 30th October.

Captain John Jacob appointed 1st Wing Subaltern per G. O. C. No. 711, dated 7th November, and appointed to officiate as Quarter-Master, G. O. C. No. 773, dated 28th November.

The Regiment under the command of Colonel Sandwith was inspected at Poona on the 19th and 20th February by Major-General Lord Mark Kerr, Commanding P. D. A.

Captain J. Jacob, 1st Wing Subaltern, promoted to Major, G. G. O. No. 470, dated 15th June, and was placed on General Duty, Poona.

1875

Lieutenant F. Stevenson appointed 1st Wing Subaltern, *vice* Jacob, and to officiate as Adjutant in addition to his own duties till further orders, and

Lieutenant W. B. LeGeyt Anderson, 63rd Foot, to officiate as 2nd Wing Subaltern on probation, *vice* Macpherson employed in the Police: both these appointments per G. O. C. No. 393, dated 23rd June.

Lieutenant Anderson appointed to officiate as Quarter-Master in addition to his own duties per G. O. C. No. 445, dated 10th July.

Colonel A. Becher appointed Commandant, 26th Regiment Native Infantry, and permanently transferred. Lieutenant-Colonel C. W. Wahab to be 2nd-in-Command, *vice* Colonel A. Becher. Major S. Fellows, Staff Corps, to be Wing Officer, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel Wahab, per G. O. C. 504, dated 4th August.

Lieutenant Anderson left for Bombay, 23rd October, to act as an Extra A.-D.-C. to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, during the approaching visit of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.

On the 13th November, Field Marshal His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales arrived at Poona, when the Regiment formed a street with the other corps on his line of route from the Railway Station to Government House.

On the afternoon of the 15th idem, the Regiment with others, in 2 Brigades, paraded in Review order for His Royal Highness's Inspection. After the "March Past" and "Royal Salute," H. R. H. was pleased to express to H. E. the Commander-in-Chief his satisfaction with all he had witnessed.

On the same evening, after an entertainment at the Commander-in-Chief's, His Royal Highness, on being especially told that the 8th Regiment Native Infantry was engaged in Line-building, was pleased to say to the Commandant, that it was "very steady."

1875
—contd.

Lieutenant Anderson rejoined from Bombay, 28th November.

The Regiment under the command of Colonel Sandwith was inspected on the 11th and 12th January at Poona by Major-General Lord Mark Kerr, C.B., Commanding P. D. A.

1876

Captain W. C. Morris, General List, appointed to officiate as Quarter-Master per G. O. G. No. 191, dated 29th March, and joined 6th April.

Captain and Adjutant H. S. Tandy rejoined Head-Quarters from sick certificate to Europe, 2nd, and assumed charge of the Adjutancy from Lieutenant F. Stevenson, 3rd May.

Lieutenant W. R. LeGeyt Anderson, Officiating 2nd Wing Subaltern, was confirmed in the appointment, *vice* Lieutenant Macpherson appointed Assistant Superintendent of Police, as per G. O. C. No. 386, dated 24th June.

Colonel Sandwith proceeded on sick leave to Bombay on the 27th August and was granted furlough on medical certificate to Europe for one year from 1st September, G. G. O. No. 266.

Surgeon-Major Sexton appointed Staff Surgeon, Poona, on the 12th September, G. O. C. No. 541.

Lieutenant-Colonel Wahab appointed to officiate as Commandant, Major Fellows as 2nd-in-Command, and Major Ross as Wing Officer, G. O. C. 541 of 14th September.

Lieutenant F. Stevenson proceeded to join the 20th Regiment Native Infantry as Officiating Adjutant on the 5th November, G. O. C. 686.

Surgeon-Major Morton appointed to the Medical charge of the Regiment and joined on the 12th December, G. O. C. 783.

Sub-Lieutenant C. R. Phillipps (15th Foot) posted to the Regiment, G. O. C. 815, and joined on the 22nd December.

In December of this year the Regiment, which was then armed with the Short Enfield Rifle, was re-armed with the long Snider Rifle.

On the 1st January at noon the Regiment paraded in Review order with the other troops in Poona for the purpose of hearing read the Proclamation of the assumption by Her Majesty the Queen of the title of "Empress of India."

1877

Havildar-Major Gonnac Itnac was selected as the representative man of the Regiment to receive the Silver Medal issued in commemoration of this auspicious event. He was decorated on a Regimental parade on the 8th January.

1877
—*contd.*

Subedar-Major Robenjee Israil, "Bahadur," promoted to the 1st Class of the Order of British India, with the title of "Sirdar Bahadur," from the 1st January, G. G. O. No. 20.

Captain Morris transferred from Officiating Quarter-Master, 8th Regiment Native Infantry, to Officiating Quarter-Master, 7th Regiment Native Infantry, G. O. C. No. 36, and proceeded to join on the 10th February.

The Regiment under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Wahab was inspected at Poona on the 14th-17th February by Major-General Lord Mark Kerr, C.B., Commanding P. D. A.

Surgeon-Major T. Miller appointed to the Medical charge, G. O. C. 122, and joined on the 12th March.

Captain Gardiner, Quarter-Master, on sick leave in England, transferred to half-pay by G. G. O. No. 227.

Lieutenant Anderson confirmed as A.-D.-C. to H. E. the Governor, G. G. O. 331 of 7th May.

Subedar-Major Sirdar Bahadur Robenjee Israil presented with the Order of British India 1st Class on a parade of Native Troops by Major-General Primrose, C.S.I., Commanding at Poona, on the 18th June.

Sub-Lieutenant G. D. Giles appointed to officiate as Wing Officer on probation, G. O. C. 393, and joined on the 26th June.

Colonel Sandwith, on furlough in Europe, retired from the service from 21st June, G. G. O. No. 456.

The Regiment completed building new Lines in Poona on the 14th May. These Lines were commenced on the 4th November 1874.

Lieut.-Colonel C. W. Wahab confirmed as Commandant, Lieut.-Colonel S. Fellows as 2nd-in-Command, and Major L. G. Brown as Wing Commander by G. O. C. 415, consequent on the retirement of Colonel Sandwith.

Lieut.-Colonel Wahab promoted to Brevet-Colonel from 13th June, G. G. O. 463.

His Excellency the Governor, Sir Richard Temple, inspected the Lines and Hospital on the afternoon of the 30th October.

The following Regimental Order, dated 31st October, was published:—

"After the inspection of the Lines last evening, the Commandant received instructions from His Excellency the Governor to convey to the Regiment the high opinion His Excellency had formed of the Lines and the scientific manner in which they had been built, which he considered reflected the greatest credit on the Regiment, the result of whose labour was highly appreciated by Government."

Captain F. W. V. Leckie appointed Wing Officer and joined 12th December (G. O. C. 781).

1877
—contd.

Sub-Lieut. Giles transferred to the 19th Regiment Native Infantry, and proceeded to join on the 19th December (G. O. C. 781).

The Regiment under the command of Colonel Wahab was inspected on the 18th, 21st, 22nd and 25th January by Major-General Primrose, commanding P. D. O.

1878

Lieut. A. L. D. Fordyce joined as Quarter-Master on the 8th April (G. O. C. 124).

Captain Leckie attached to the Quarter-Master General's Department, 16th April (G. G. O. 361).

On April the 20th the Regiment supplied 13 volunteers to the 26th Regiment proceeding on service. On April the 21st, 12 volunteers to the 9th and again 22 to the 26th Regiment on the 25th April. These two Regiments proceeded with the Expedition to Malta and Cyprus.

Captain F. W. V. Leckie rejoined from temporary staff employ, G. G. O. 432, 9th May, and on the same date was appointed to officiate as Adjutant, *vice* Tandy, proceeded to assume the duties of Assistant Adjutant-General, Belgaum District (G. O. C. 263).

Lieut. J. R. Sandwith, 2/15th Foot, joined on appointment as officiating Wing Officer, on probation, on the 25th May (G. O. C. 219).

Sub-Lieut. C. R. Phillipps proceeded to Mhow to be attached to the 2/17th Regiment on the 1st June (G. O. C. 232).

A Recruiting Party, which had been despatched to the Punjab in May under the command of Subhedar Doorca Tewarree, returned on the 8th August, having enlisted 36 Sikhs and 8 Pathans.

Subhedar Nussimjee Israel was transferred to the Pension List on the 28th August after completing 35 years service.

Captain Tandy rejoined from Temporary Staff Employ on the 1st October.

The men (12) who volunteered in April to the 9th Regiment Native Infantry, to accompany the Malta-Cyprus Expeditionary force, rejoined on the 19th October, and on the 23rd and 29th idem, those (35 in number), with one exception, who volunteered to the 26th Regiment Native Infantry, also returned.

The Report of the Secretary to the Soldiers' Industrial Exhibition, dated 31st October, again brought the 8th Regiment favourably to notice on account of the excellence of the work contributed by the girls' school which was awarded a first prize. The following is extracted from the report of the previous year:—

“The 8th Regiment Native Infantry, brought forward more contributions than any other Native Regiment. The work consisted of cabi-

1878 net, joiners and fancy work, boot-making, tailoring, steel work, pottery, —*contd.* needlework, and embroidery in gold and silver, in the last named class, the work exhibited was very superior, comprising badges of rank of all sorts, the workmanship was almost equal to English work, and the prices fixed were very moderate. The needlework included some specimens of sepoy's necessities made by the girls in the Regimental School; such as Meerzaies, Sheets, Dopattas, Topies, &c., &c., of which no less than 600 had been supplied to the Regiment from the same source, a fact which speaks for itself."

In accordance with the programme of Annual Reliefs, Letters "C" and "D" Companies under the command of Major L. G. Brown, proceeded by rail to Bombay on the 1st November, there to be stationed. The strength of the Detachment was as follows:—3 Native Officers, 7 Havildars, 127 Rank and File.

Letters "E" and "F" Companies proceeded on the 2nd and 3rd November, respectively, by rail *en route* to Asirgarh for duty, where they arrived on the 4th and 5th idem. Lieut.-Colonel S. Fellows proceeded to assume command. The total strength of the Detachment was as follows:—3 Native Officers, 6 Havildars, 123 Rank and File.

The Head-Quarter of the Regiment with the remaining companies under the command of Colonel C. W. Wahab marched from Poona on the 6th November *en route* to Satara, where they arrived on the 13th idem. The Officers on the strength of the Head-Quarters were Captain F. W. V. Leckie (Adjutant), Lieutenant A. L. D. Fordyce (Quarter-Master), Lieutenant J. R. Sandwith, 2/15th Foot, attached, and Surgeon-Major T. Miller in Medical charge. The marching strength was as follows:—7 Native Officers, 21 Havildars and 401 Rank and File.

The following Native Officers on transfer to the pension list under G. G. O. 846 were struck off the strength of the Regiment on the 4th November.

Subhedar Major and Sirdar Bahadur Robenjee Israil, 39 years' service.

Subhedar Doorca Tewarree, 38 years' service.

Subhedar Succojee Israil, 34 years' service.

Subhedar Rozario Francis Martins became Subhedar Major.

Sub-Lieutenant C. R. Phillipps (15th Foot) was transferred to the 24th Regiment, Native Infantry, on the 6th December (G. O. C. 538).

1878 In compliance with a call for volunteers to augment regiments on service on the Sind-Afghanistan frontier, eighteen men were selected for the 19th Regiment, Native Infantry and six for the 29th or 2nd Beloochees, and struck off on the 20th January.

A recruiting party was despatched to Malegaon and Aurungabad under Jamadar Baba Hurmulcur. It returned to Regimental Head-Quarters in July, having enlisted 13 Mahomedan recruits.

1879
—*contd.*

Lieutenant W. R. Le Geyt Anderson struck off the strength of the Regiment on the 13th February on appointment to the Military Accounts Department.

Lieutenant J. R. Sandwith appointed to act as Quarter-Master, *vice* Lieutenant Fordyce, granted sick leave to England.

Major L. G. Brown rejoined Head-Quarters on the 23rd March, having been relieved by Captain H. S. Tandy on completion of a course of Garrison Instruction which he had been attending in Poona.

Lieutenant L. G. Beckham, 28th Foot, joined on the 27th May on appointment as a probationer for the Staff Corps.

During the months of February, March, April, and May, parties of various strengths were despatched to Waruj, Dahiware, Wae, Bhore, etc., to take charge of treasuries and to assist the police against bands of dacoits, who were infesting the country. The expedition with which the parties were despatched, and the destinations reached, received the thanks of the District Authorities, more especially, when an urgent demand for the immediate despatch of a company to Khandalla-Bowra, was received at an early hour on the morning of the 1st May. It marched at day-light under the command of Subedar Shalumjee Israil, and reached its destination the same evening, having marched 31 miles. It proceeded to Wae the following day, a portion of the party being sent on in advance mounted on baggage cattle. On arrival at Wae they pushed on into the hills under the orders of the Superintendent of Police, and were continually on the move during the following days until they returned to Khandalla-Bowra on the 6th idem, having marched about 100 miles in six days.

All the detached parties returned to Head-Quarters about the middle of May with the exception of guards over treasuries at Waruj, Dahiware, and Wae.

In September, a Rifle Club was established in the regiment for the encouragement and improvement of the shooting of all ranks. A course of practice was shot off during the month, about Rs. 150 being distributed in rewards for good shooting.

Recruiting for the Regiment was being carried on in the districts around Satara. Mahrattas, Mahomedans, and Ramoosees being enlisted.

Lieutenant J. R. Sandwith was appointed Wing Officer and Adjutant (G. O. C. 400), Captain Leckie taking over charge of the Quarter-Master's Office, 9th October.

1879
—*contd.*

Captain F. W. V. Leckie proceeded *en route* to Sukkur on the 23rd October to take up the appointment of Staff Officer of Transport. Three volunteers were supplied by the Regiment for service with the Transport train Sukkur and Kandahar Line.

Two Detachments consisting of 1 Native Officer, 1 Havildar, and 24 Rank and File, and 1 Havildar and 12 Rank and File, the whole under the command of Lieutenant L. G. Beckham marched *en route* to Mahableshwar and Panchgunny respectively on the 24th October.

The Regiment furnished, on the 25th October, 9 volunteers to the 16th Regiment Native Infantry, at Malegaon, ordered to hold itself in readiness to proceed on service.

Major L. G. Brown left Head-Quarters on the 30th October to take command of the Detachment at Bombay relieving Captain H. S. Tandy, who joined Head-Quarters on the 8th November and was appointed to officiate as Quarter-Master.

1880

The Regiment furnished a party from the Detachment at Bombay of 1 Jamadar, 2 Havildars, and 23 Rank and File, to proceed to Poladpore in aid of the civil power, 13th January, and on the 28th idem a party of 1 Havildar and 15 Rank and File was furnished by the same Detachment to relieve a similar party of the 9th Regiment Native Infantry, at Junjeera.

The Detachments at Mahableshwar and Panchgunny returned to Head-Quarters on the 7th February under Lieutenant Beckham.

Under Telegraphic orders from Army Head-Quarters, received on the 17th February, Captain H. S. Tandy proceeded to Lahore on special service to enlist drivers for a mountain battery. Lieutenant L. G. Beckham took over the duties of Quarter-Master and Wing Commander and Lieutenant J. R. Sandwith those of Station Staff Officer at Satara in consequence.

Lieutenant-Colonel S. Fellows rejoined Head-Quarters on the 28th February, the companies at Asirgarh having proceeded to Bombay, the whole Detachment there being under command of Major Brown.

The Regiment marched from Satara on the 13th March and arrived in Poona on the 18th idem, where it took over the Lines it had formerly built and occupied. The marching strength was as follows:—Colonel C. W. Wahab, Lieutenant-Colonel S. Fellows, Lieutenant J. R. Sandwith (Adjutant), Lieutenant L. G. Beckham, 28th Foot (attached), and Surgeon-Major T. Miller in Medical charge, 7 Native Officers, 21 Havildars, 343 Rank and File. Letters "E" and "F" Companies also arrived in Poona from Bombay on the latter date.

The Detachment at Poladpore rejoined the Detachment at Bombay on the 23rd March.

The Regiment under the command of Colonel C. W. Wahab was inspected at Poona on the 2nd and 3rd April by Brigadier-General G. T. Brice, commanding P. D. A. 1880
—contd.

Colonel C. W. Wahab proceeded on sick leave to Bombay on the 16th April and was granted furlough to Europe on medical certificate for 20 months from 24th idem (G. G. O. 329).

Lieutenant-Colonel Fellows appointed to officiate as Commandant, Major Brown as 2nd in command, and Lieutenant L. G. Beckham as Wing Commander (G. O. C. 239).

Lieutenant J. C. Swann, 45th Foot, and Lieutenant R. E. Goold-Adams, 74th Highlanders, joined on the 28th April and 6th May respectively as Officiating Wing Officers on probation (G. O. C. 272).

Captain F. W. V. Leckie was appointed Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, but to officiate as Brigade-Major to the 2nd Brigade, 1st Division, Kandahar Field Force (G. G. O. 392 and G. O. C. 290).

The Regiment was supplied with the Brown Leather Valise Equipment on the 29th May. The equipment up to this had been buff leather pipeclayed. Prior to this change, and before leaving Satara, the colour of the Puggree which had been white was altered to a light slate colour.

Major L. G. Brown promoted Lieutenant-Colonel in the Staff Corps, 9th June.

Captain Tandy rejoined from special duty, Lahore, on the 16th June, and was appointed to officiate as Wing Commander (G. O. C. 348).

On the 14th July the Regiment was ordered to hold itself in readiness to proceed without relief from Poona and Bombay, one Wing to Kurrachee, the other (with Head-Quarters) to Hyderabad (Circular Memo. ¹³²⁰/₁₃₂₆, dated Quarter-Master-General's Office, Poona, 12th July).

This disposition of the Regiment was subsequently altered, the Right Wing under Major L. G. Brown with Lieutenant Beckham proceeding to Hyderabad, the Left Wing with Head-Quarters remaining at Kurrachee.

Surgeon-Major T. Miller proceeded to Asirgarh on the 18th July to take over charge from Surgeon J. S. Wilkins on exchange of appointment. The latter joined on the 21st idem.

The Regiment under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Fellows left Poona for Bombay on the 25th July, where it embarked on the following day on board the B. I. S. N. Co.'s S. S. "Ellora," Captain Seward. It arrived at Kurrachee on the morning of the 30th idem after an exceedingly rough passage. Here, the news of the disaster at Maiwand on the 27th idem was received. The Right Wing proceeded the same evening to Hyderabad.

1880
—*contd.*

On the 2nd August the Regiment was posted to the Reserve Division of the Southern Afghanistan Field Force in place of the 3rd Bombay Native Light Infantry reported medically unfit for service.

The Regiment having been warned on the 6th August to start as soon as a troop train could be provided, left by train on the evening of the 8th idem for Sibi, where it arrived at 10-30 a.m. on the 10th idem. The Wing at Hyderabad joined *en route*.

Immediately on arrival at Sibi, the Regiment was warned to march on Quetta as soon as possible.

The following Officers accompanied the Regiment on Field Service :—

Lieutenant-Colonel S. Fellows, Commanding.

Lieutenant-Colonel L. G. Brown, 2nd in Command.

Captain H. S. Tandy, Wing Commander.

Lieutenant and Adjutant J. R. Sandwith.

Lieutenant L. G. Beckham, 28th Foot.

Lieutenant R. E. Goold-Adams, 74th Foot. } Attached.

Lieutenant J. C. Swann, 45th Foot.

Surgeon J. S. Wilkins in medical charge.

On the 11th August, Lieutenant-Colonel L. G. Brown died from sun-stroke at 7 p. m., and was buried in the cemetery at Sibi the next morning.

The Head-Quarters of the Regiment marched from Sibi *en route* to Quetta at midnight of the 12th-13th August, leaving a Wing behind under command of Captain Tandy. This Wing left Sibi for Quetta on the 15th idem. The route traversed was through the Bolan Pass. The Head-Quarters arrived at Quetta on the 19th and the Wing under Captain Tandy on the 23rd August. The Head-Quarters halted *en route* at Mushkaf, Kundilani, North Kirta, Mach, Dozanullah, and Dasht Darwaza. Until the higher altitude of Mach was reached all the troops during this march suffered much from the intense heat, the thermometer registering 120° and over in the tents. The discomforts of the Officers and the men of the Regiment were increased owing to their dress being serge clothing. Khakee was not introduced till 1881. The Regiment marched from Quetta on the evening of the 24th August *en route* to Killa Abdulla, the rendezvous of the troops forming the 2nd Division, which was destined for the relief of Kandahar. The investment of Kandahar, after Maiwand, by the Afghan forces under Sirdar Ayoub Khan, which was at this time in progress, is a matter of history, and it was owing to this that the news of the sortie of the 16th August only reached the Regiment after leaving Quetta.

The Regiment was brigaded with the 2/11th Foot and the 10th Bombay Native Light Infantry under command of Brig.-General James as part of the advanced column under Major-General Sir R. Phayre, K.C.B., destined for the relief of Kandahar.

The Regiment marched in brigade from Killa Abdulla on the 29th August *en route* to Kandahar. On arrival at Mel Karez on the 3rd September, about 35 miles distant from Kandahar, news was received of the defeat of Sirdar Ayoub Khan on the 1st idem by the force under General Sir Frederick Roberts, and the return of the Infantry of the 2nd Division towards Chaman was directed. The return march commenced the next morning, a Wing of the Regiment under the command of Captain Tandy with Lieutenant Goold-Adams being left to garrison the Fort at Mel Karez.

The return march towards Chaman being countermanded, the Infantry of the 2nd Division again marched towards Kandahar on the 7th September and the Head-Quarters of the Regiment were left to garrison the Fort at Mahomed Ameen, but were moved from here on the 10th to the Fort at Dubrai on the main road to Kandahar.

The Wing at Mel Karez under Captain Tandy moved on the 18th September to Gutai in relief of two companies, 19th Native Infantry. It rejoined Regimental Head-Quarters at Dubrai on the 24th September (having been relieved by two companies of the 19th Native Infantry) when the whole Regiment marched *en route* to Kandahar, where it arrived on the morning of the 27th September.

The Regiment was here placed under orders for the Argandab Valley, but owing to the difficulty in Transport this move did not take place and the Regiment remained in camp at Kandahar.

Captain F. W. V. Leckie rejoined the Regiment on the 7th October, the 2nd Brigade, 1st Division, Kandahar Field Force, having been reduced (Division Order No. 276).

On the 8th October, the Regiment was placed at the disposal of the Commanding Royal Engineer to assist in walling in tents for the European troops and other work of a similar nature.

A company under Subhedar Yackoobjee Israil proceeded on Detachment duty to the Argandab Valley on the 10th October.

On the 17th October, tents were struck and quarters were taken up in an enclosure known as the "Goorkha Lines," where it remained while at Kandahar.

On the 10th November two companies under Lieutenant Beckham proceeded to Mundi Hissar for duty. This post lies about 10 miles south of Kandahar on the main road to Quetta.

Major H. C. Morse, 9th Regiment, Native Infantry, appointed Wing Commander, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel Brown, deceased (G. O. C. 438), and joined on the 14th November.

Two companies under command of Major Morse marched from Kandahar on the 15th November, as escort to a large sick convoy to Quetta, arriving there on the 28th idem. The cold during the march

1880
—*contd.*

was very intense, the thermometer often registering 17° below freezing point, causing the men a great deal of hardship, and the deaths of several European and Native sick. Three of the latter were found one morning frozen to death under their blankets. Lieutenant Swann accompanied the escort for duty.

Lieutenant J. C. Swann was transferred to the 24th Regiment Native Infantry (G. O. C. 644 of 19th November).

Captain H. S. Tandy appointed to officiate as Adjutant, *vice* Lieutenant and Adjutant J. R. Sandwith, proceeded on furlough on medical certificate, 29th November (G. O. C. 729).

The Regiment (Head-Quarters and four companies) left Kandahar on the 10th December for Quetta, where it arrived on the 21st idem.

The Right Wing under Major H. C. Morse with Lieutenants Beckham and Goold-Adams, and Surgeon Wilkins in medical charge were despatched on the day after arrival *en route* to Sibi and the Murree country as part of a moveable column consisting of a Wing, 61st Foot, and four mountain guns, 5/8 R. A., the whole under command of Brigadier-General Henderson. This column was intended to operate against the Murree tribes, amongst whom at that time a rising was anticipated.

Colonel C. W. Wahab, on medical certificate in Europe, retired from the service on the 27th December.

Lieutenant-Colonel S. Fellows confirmed as Commandant, Major H. C. Morse as 2nd in Command, and Captain H. S. Tandy as Wing Commander (G. O. C. No. 17, dated 14th January 1881), consequent on the retirement of Colonel Wahab.

1881

Lieutenant A. L. D. Fordyce rejoined from furlough on medical certificate on the 14th February and resumed his appointment as Quarter-Master.

The Head-Quarter Wing of the Regiment at Quetta was broken up. Two companies made up to 50 and 30 bayonets under the command of Captain Tandy and Lieutenant Fordyce marched on the 14th April to Gulistan and Segi respectively to occupy those posts. The remainder of the Wing with the Head-Quarters of the Regiment under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Fellows moved to Kush-dil-Khan for the same purpose on the 16th April. These Detachments and the Head-Quarters returned to Quetta on the 4th May.

A recruiting party under Subhedar Solomon Daniel was despatched on the 8th May to enlist recruits in the Deccan.

The Head-Quarters and Left Wing left Quetta on the 12th May *en route* to Sibi. Lieutenant Fordyce had proceeded on the previous day to north Kirta to take over command of that post and rejoined the Regiment at Sibi on the 3rd June following. The Head-Quarters and

Left Wing arrived at Pir Chowki on the 19th May, and after leaving there a company made up to 50 bayonets under Jamadar Gondnac Yetnac proceeded the same evening by rail to Sibi. Here they met the Head-Quarters of the Right Wing which had left Quetta in the previous December, as stated above, under Major H. C. Morse to take part, with a column composed of the three arms, in operations against the Murree tribes in the neighbourhood of the Huruai Route. Its movements up to this date will now be followed.

1881
—contd.

This Detachment arrived at Rendli, at the Southern end of the Bolan Pass, and the furthest point to which the Railway Extension had yet been completed, on the 28th December 1880.

On the following day two companies with the Detachment Head-Quarters and the 5/8 R. A. Mountain Battery under the command of Major Morse proceeded to Nari Gorge by train and were followed the 30th idem by the remainder of the column.

The whole force consisting, as stated above, of 4 guns 5/3 R. A., 400 men 61st Foot and 400 men 8th Native Infantry marched on the 3rd January 1881 to Khelat-i-Killa and the next day to Kuchali where a halt was made until the 7th idem. From the last place, Letter "C" Company under Lieutenant Gould-Adams was despatched to Gunda-kin-duff, where it was placed at the disposal of the local Engineer for road-making, &c.

On the 8th January the Detachment Head-Quarters marched on Dulojal. A lengthened halt was made at this place, the Detachment having been ordered to construct a road on to Toong-pusht. This work was subsequently inspected by Brigadier-Generals Henderson and Tanner, who expressed great satisfaction at the complete manner in which it was carried out.

The Detachment moved to Spintangi on the 5th February where they rejoined the remainder of the movable column. Letter "C" Company also rejoined at this place on the same date from Gunda-kin-duff, having been employed in the construction of a road from that place to Quat Mundai.

On the 7th February the whole force marched *viâ* Sinerai to Hurnai where they arrived the following day. The force was now designated the "Pisheen flying column" and was intended to prevent any flank attack from the East which might be made by the tribes, either on Quetta itself, or on the troops which were returning to India, *viâ* that place, consequent on the evacuation of Kandahar. The column remained here inactive until the 14th March when it returned to Spintangi.

1881
—*contd.*

The day after arrival here, the Right Wing of the Regiment was broken up to furnish parties for the purpose of holding posts as follows :—

Gunda-kin-duff under Lieutenant Goold-Adams with 64 Native Ranks.
Kuchali under Subhedar Ragojee Ghag with 24 Rank and File.
Khelat-i-Killa under Subhedar Hoosain Khan with 63 Rank and File.

Nari Gorge under Lieutenant Beckham with 60 Native Ranks.

The remainder with the Head-Quarters of the Right Wing under Major Morse remained at Spintangi.

On the 1st April, Jamadar Ruckmajee Cuddum died from fever at Nari Gorge.

On the 12th April, an act of great bravery was performed by No. 1712 Private Bhewnac Ramnac who saved at the risk of his own life those of assistant apothecary McMahon, 61st Regiment, and his servant from death by drowning. This Sepoy was one of a party which was escorting the apothecary from Gunda-kin-duff to Sibi. They were in the act of crossing the third stream from the former place and had reached the centre when a sudden fresher came down. A baggage cart, on which were the apothecary and his servant, was overturned, and the former having been carried underneath the cart would have been drowned had not Private Bhewnac Ramnac, with great presence of mind, plunged into the swollen torrent, rescued him from his perilous position, and conveyed him safe to land. The Sepoy again jumped into the stream and saved the apothecary's servant who was being swept away with the cart. For this gallant conduct, Private Bhewnac Ramnac was immediately promoted Naik and a representation made to Government on his behalf. A report of the circumstance was eventually submitted to the Secretary of State for India under Government Resolution No. 3011, dated 8th June 1881, in consequence of which the Sepoy was awarded the bronze medal and parchment certificate of the Royal Humane Society. The former was presented to him by Brigadier-General S. de B. Edwardes, Commanding Quetta District, at his Inspection, in January 1882, of the Detachment of the Regiment then holding the post of Gunda-kin-duff. This circumstance is rendered the more interesting from the fact of it being the first instance in which the Royal Humane Society's medal has been granted to a Native Soldier.

On the 19th April half the Detachment at Khelat-i-Killa was withdrawn to Nari Gorge, and a company made up to 50 bayonets under Subhedar Hoosain Khan was furnished from the latter station to garrison the post at Thulli. The post at Khelat-i-Killa was meantime strengthened by a small party from Detachment Head-Quarters.

Under Telegraphic instructions, the Detachment (Head-Quarters) was relieved by two companies, 24th Regiment, Native Infantry, and commenced their return march to Sibi *viâ* Kuchali, Khelat-i-Killa, and Nari Gorge. At the last place 1 Havildar and 15 Privates were left to complete the strength of the post to 50 bayonets.

1881
—contd.

The Detachment Head-Quarters reached Sibi on the 27th April and parties were immediately furnished to relieve those of the 16th Regiment, Native Infantry, at Rendli, Kundilani, and south Kirta, and that of the 13th Regiment, Native Infantry, at north Kirta, all in the Bolan Pass. The Detachments at Gunda-kin-duff and Nari Gorge were at the same time reduced to one European officer, one Native officer and 50 bayonets, and one European officer, one Native officer, and 30 bayonets respectively, the remainder being withdrawn to Sibi.

Lieutenant R. E. Goold-Adams who was at this time in command of the Detachment at Gunda-kin-duff proceeded on the 12th May to Kurrachee to appear before a Medical board, and having been granted leave to proceed to England on Medical certificate (G. O. C. 283) was struck off the strength of the Regiment.

On the 19th May Subhedar Ragojee Ghag was despatched to take command of the post at Nari Gorge in relief of Lieutenant Beckham who returned to Head-Quarters.

On the 21st May Major H. C. Morse proceeded to Gunda-kin-duff to take command of the Detachment at that post, and on the 22nd idem Lieutenant Beckham was despatched to Pir Chowki for the same purpose.

A draft of 5 Havildars, 2 Naiks, and 76 Privates joined Head-Quarters from the Dépôt at Poona on the 28th May.

The posts at Gunda-kin-duff and Nari Gorge were increased on the 7th June by 24 and 17 bayonets respectively.

Under Division order No. 80, dated Quetta 8th June, the Regiment furnished posts in the Bolan Pass as follows :—

Pirchowki,	1	Native Officer and 20 bayonets.
Kundilani	...	14 bayonets.
South Kirta	...	14 bayonets.
North Kirta	...	14 bayonets.
Bibi Nani	...	14 bayonets.
Mach.	...	1 Native Officer & 20 bayonets.
Dozan.	...	14 bayonets.
Dast Darwaza	...	14 bayonets.

Intelligence was received on the 22nd June from Subhedar Ragojee Ghag at Nari Gorge that a " Ghazee " had " run amôk " in the camp and had attacked the men on the Quarter Guard. Private Bhola Singh

1881
—*contd.*

of the Detachment, although only armed with a stick, very pluckily closed with the Ghazee, bringing him to the ground, and holding him down until he was bayoneted by some men of the Guard. In doing this, Private Bhola Singh was severely cut by the "Ghazee" with a tulwar through the upper part of the left arm and slashed across the breast. For his gallant conduct, he was appointed a Lance-Naik.

Lieutenant L. G. Beckham rejoined Head-Quarters from Pir Chowki on the 22nd June.

Captain Henry Stratford Tandy was promoted Major (G. G. O. No. 543) from 12th June.

Lieutenant-Colonel Stewart Fellows promoted Brevet Colonel, 1st July (G. G. O. No. 767).

Lieutenant A. L. D. Fordyce appointed to officiate as Wing Commander and Lieutenant L. G. Beckham as Adjutant, *vice* Major Tandy proceeded on sick leave on the 4th July.

Captain F. H. Forjett, 26th Regiment, Native Infantry, appointed to officiate as Wing Commander, *vice* Major Tandy (G. O. C. No. 433) and joined on 1st September.

Lieutenant L. G. Beckham, Officiating Wing Officer, was appointed Wing Officer to fill an existing vacancy.

Captain F. H. Forjett proceeded on the 24th October to Gundakin-duff to take over command of the Detachment from Major H. C. Morse who rejoined Head-Quarters on the 28th idem.

On the 13th November Volunteers from Regiments as under joined the Head-Quarters of the Regiment from the Depôt at Poona:—

2nd Grenadier Regt., Native Infantry.	...	6	Privates.
3rd Regiment, Native Infantry.	...	5	"
5th Regiment	"	4	"
6th Regiment	"	2	"
10th Regiment	"	3	"
11th Regiment	"	1	"
12th Regiment	"	7	"
17th Regiment	"	1	"
18th Regiment	"	2	"
19th Regiment	"	2	"
21st Regiment	" (Marine Battalion)	5	"
22nd Regiment	"	1	"
26th Regiment	"	1	"
27th Regiment	" (1st Belooch Regt.)	11	"
29th Regiment	" (2nd Belooch Regt.)	11	"
30th Regiment	" (3rd Belooch Battn.)	10	"

Total ... 72 Privates.

Lieut. and Adj. J. R. Sandwith rejoined from sick leave on the 8th December and resumed his duties as Adjutant from Lieutenant Beckham.

1881
—*contd.*

Jamadar Shaikh Muddar died on the 19th December from pneumonia in the Regimental Hospital at Sibi.

Major H. C. Morse appointed to officiate as Commandant on the 31st December, *vice* Colonel Stewart Fellows proceeded, on the 31st December, on medical certificate to Europe (G. G. O. No. 27 of 1882).

During the year 1881 Khakee uniform was first adopted by the Regiment as a hot weather dress. Khakee coloured puggrees were also taken into wear. The dress consisted of a loose blouse, loose knicker-bockers, and puttees (Khakee colour). Great difficulty was at first experienced from the Khakee dye quickly fading in washing and from the action of the sun, and it was not until the year 1885 that the fast dyed material invented by Messrs. Leeman and Gatti, was adopted by the Regiment. In the year 1889 the blouse was changed for a coat with two breast pockets a little more close fitting.

The Regiment under the command of Major H. C. Morse was inspected at Sibi on the 11th and 13th January by Brigadier-General S. de B. Edwardes, Commanding Quetta District.

1882.

Lieutenant A. L. D. Fordyce, Quarter-Master, appointed a probationer for the Commissariat Department (G. G. O. No. 55) and Lieutenant L. G. Beckham appointed to officiate as Quarter-Master (G. O. C. No. 63), 18th January.

Major O. W. Braine, 18th Regiment, Native Infantry, appointed to officiate as 2nd-in-Command same date (G. O. C. No. 31).

Havildar Sayyid Abbas promoted Jamadar, *vice* Shaikh Muddar deceased.

The post at Darwaza was taken over by the 13th Bombay Infantry from Quetta and the remaining posts in the Bolan were reduced to 1. N. C. O. and 12 sepoys, 9th February.

Letter "G" Company made up to 100 bayonets under command of Major O. W. Braine with Subhedar-Major R. F. Martins and Jamadar Parashram Jadhav marched on the 17th February *en route* to Sharigh to garrison the post there.

Lieutenant G. L. Melliss joined as Officiating Wing Officer on probation, on the 20th February, on transfer from the 6th Regiment, Native Infantry (G. O. C. No. 45).

Major H. C. Morse proceeded on the 6th March on privilege leave to Bombay and rejoined the 30th April following.

Lieutenant G. L. Melliss appointed to officiate as Quarter-Master, *vice* Lieutenant Beckham permitted to resign, 6th March.

1882
—*contd.*

The Regiment marched on the 10th April *en route* to Quetta where it arrived on the 21st idem, its place at Sibi and in the Bolan being taken by the 13th Native Infantry from Quetta.

The Detachment of the Regiment at Gunda-kin-duff rejoined Head-Quarters at Quetta on the 4th May under command of Captain F. H. Forjett.

Captain F. W. V. Leckie, who rejoined from furlough 9th April, G. O. C. No. 201, appointed to officiate as Wing Commander, *vice* Captain Forjett who proceeded to rejoin the 26th Regt., Native Infantry.

The Regiment furnished a Detachment of 25 bayonets under Jamadar Gopal Moolick on the 30th May for duty at Gulistan.

The Regiment commenced line building on the 5th June. The work consisted in walling in the double pal tents and building cooking houses for the Native Officers and men. European double-poled tents were granted for the Hospital. These were also walled in and fire-places built to render them more comfortable for the sick during the winter of 1882-83. The site allotted was at the (then) extreme north-east corner of the Cantonments, and was at the commencement marked out by the Engineer Department. But the detailed measurements of the plan of the camp, the streets, tents, making of bricks, &c., &c., were entirely carried out by the men of the Regiment superintended by the European and Native Officers. The whole work was completed about the beginning of the following October.

Lieutenant L. G. Beckham proceeded on the 26th July *en route* to Kurrachee having been attached to the 2nd Battn. North Staffordshire Regt., with a view to his rejoining the British Service. This was not eventually carried out but he did not return to the Regiment. He was afterwards posted to the 10th Regt., Native Light Infantry, and was struck off the strength of the Regiment from the 14th February 1883. He was eventually posted permanently to the 25th Regiment, Native Light Infantry.

Lieutenant G. L. Melliss admitted to the Staff Corps, G. G. O. No. 364, and appointed Wing Officer in the Regiment, G. O. C. No. 364, dated 14th August.

A column composed of all arms marched on the 28th August *en route* to Khelat as *escort* to the Agent to the Governor-General Sir Robert Sandeman, a detail consisting of 4 Havildars, 2 Drummers, and 146 Rank and File including the Band, under the command of Captain F. W. V. Leckie with Jamadars Ghoolam Russool Khan, and Luximon Katgay formed part of this column. They returned on the 16th September following.

Colonel C. D. J. Dodd, Commandant, late 6th Native Infantry, appointed to officiate as Commandant during the absence on furlough of Colonel Fellows (G. O. C. 307) and joined on the 13th September.

1882
—*contd.*

The Detachment at Sharigh rejoined Head-Quarters on the 26th September under command of Major O. W. Braine, who, having been appointed Dy. Assist. Commissary General in the Transport Branch of the Commissariat Department was struck off the strength of the Regiment from the 27th idem, Captain Leckie officiating as Wing Commander in his place.

Surgeon K. A. Dalal appointed to the medical charge of the Regiment, G. O. C. No. 403, *vice* Surgeon J. S. Wilkins proceeded on furlough, and joined on the 28th September.

Lieutenant C. A. S. Montgomery joined on the 28th October on appointment as Officiating Wing Officer on probation (G. O. C. No. 446).

In November of this year the Regimental Depôt, which had remained in Poona and afterwards in Surat since the departure of the Regiment on Field Service, was moved to Nusseerabad, Rajputana.

Colonel C. D. J. Dodd having been appointed Commandant, 10th Regt. N. L. I., the following temporary appointments were made from the 7th November. Major H. C. Morse to officiate as Commandant, Captain F. W. V. Leckie as 2nd-in-Command, and Lieut. G. L. Melliss as Wing Commander.

Major H. S. Tandy rejoined from furlough on the 29th November and was appointed to officiate as 2nd-in-Command.

A party of 64 (Havildars, Rank and File) from "A" Co. with Subhedar Shalumjee Israil, and Jamadar Sayyid Kasim, under command of Major H. S. Tandy, marched on the 6th January *en route* to Gulistan in relief of a Detachment 2nd Battn. Gloucester Regiment at that place.

A Recruiting party under Jamadar Ghoolam Russool Khan was despatched on the 12th January to Rapootana and Central India.

The Regiment under the command of Major H. C. Morse was inspected at Quetta by Brigadier, General S. de B. Edwardes, Commanding Quetta District, on the 8th and 13th March.

The winter of 1882-83 was very severe and the men suffered greatly in tents after the extreme heat which had been experienced at Sibi. A large number of Native Ranks (25 or more) succumbed to pneumonia and other diseases induced by the rigorous climate.

The Regiment left Quetta by Wings on the 16th and 22nd March, the Detachment at Gulistan having rejoined on the 20th idem, by route march down the Bolan Pass to Rendli and thence all together by rail, on the evening of the 30th, travelling *via* Sukkur, Mooltan, Meean-Meer, Meerut, and Delhi, to Nusseerabad which was reached on the evening of the 5th April.

The Regiment had served across the frontier for two years and nearly eight months.

1883.

1883 The following officers returned with the Regiment from Afghan-
—*contd.* istan :—

Major H. C. Morse, Offg. Commandant.
Major H. S. Tandy, Offg. 2nd-in-command.
Captain F. W. V. Leckie, Offg. Wing Commander.
Lieut. J. R. Sandwith, Adjutant.
Lieut. G. L. Melliss, Offg. Quarter-Master.

Attached.

Lieut. C. A. S. Montgomery, Offg. Wing Officer.
Surgeon K. A. Dalal, Offg. in Medical Charge.

Lieut. Colin Powis Campbell, 1st Battn., North Staffordshire Regt., who had joined the Depôt on the 27th November 1882 on appointment as Officiating Wing Officer on probation (G. O. C. 534 of 1882) was posted to the Left Wing.

Lieut. C. A. Brown, 2nd Battn., Northumberland Fusiliers and Lieut. C. H. Macdonald, Royal Marines, joined on appointment as Officiating Wing Officers on probation (G. O. C. 168 and 156) on the 7th and 11th April respectively.

Lieut. C. A. S. Montgomery, admitted to the Bombay Staff Corps (G. G. O. 312), was appointed Wing Officer in the Regiment (G. O. C. 225).

The Recruiting party under Jamadar Ghoolam Russool Khan, which had been despatched on the 12th January to Rajputana and Central India, returned on the 1st August with 87 Recruits. This was the first batch of recruits received from these Provinces since they had been thrown open as a Recruiting Ground to the Bombay Army.

Lieut. C. A. S. Montgomery transferred as Wing Officer to the 1st Grenadier Regt., N. I. (G. O. C. 359), was struck off the strength on the 18th September.

Lieut. A. L. D. Fordyce (a probationer for the Commissariat Department), was promoted Captain from the 23rd September (G. G. O. 482).

Surgeon J. S. Wilkins rejoined from furlough on the 6th October (G. G. O. 476), and took over medical charge of the Regiment from Surgeon K. A. Dalal who was attached to the Station Hospital, Nusseerabad.

On the 3rd November His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, General the Hon'ble A. E. Hardinge, C.B., while at Nusseerabad on tour of Inspection, was pleased to present the Afghan Medal to the Native Officers and men of the Regiment at a full dress parade on the Regimental parade ground. Brigadier-General R. R. Gillespie, C.B., Commanding Nusseerabad Brigade, was also present at the parade. His Excellency having been received with the usual salute, the Regiment formed three sides of a square. Before the Medals were distributed, His Excellency addressed the Regiment in the following terms :—

"Major Morse,—The pleasure of my visit to Nusseerabad has been very much increased by the opportunity it has afforded me of presenting to the 8th Regiment the Medals bestowed on them by Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress for their services in Afghanistan. 1883.
—contd.

"The General-in-Command has furnished me with a statement of the services performed by the Regiment, and though it contains no page of any brilliant Military episode, still, it is one long story of arduous Military duties performed under trying circumstances in a soldier-like manner, and of hardships borne with patience and cheerfulness. Services that reflect credit not only on the men of the 8th Regiment, but on the Bombay Army.

"I am glad that I have had this opportunity of again seeing the Regiment. It is evident to me it contains all the essential elements of a good Regiment, and its admirable steadiness under arms shows the attention that has been paid to its drill."

The distribution of Medals was then proceeded with. The Native Officers were called to the front, and the medal awarded to each was pinned to his breast by His Excellency. The medals were then distributed to the Non-Commissioned Officers and Men by companies, and the proceedings terminated.

On the 15th December, the Left Wing companies, completed to full strength, under the command of Major H. S. Tandy, with Lieut. G. L. Melliss, C. P. Campbell, and C. A. Brown, proceeded as part of a column termed the Bikaner Field Force under the command of Brigadier-General R. R. Gillespie, C.B., to the Native Territory of Bikaner to support the authority of the Rajah of that State in the subjection of rebellious Thakurs.

Surgeon J. S. Wilkins accompanied the Force as Senior Medical Officer in Charge.

The Bikaner Field Force consisting of the Left Wing, 8th Regt., N. I., two companies of the Worcestershire Regiment, and three guns F/2, R. A., returned to Nusseerabad on the 8th January. 1884.

As previously stated, this expedition marched on the 15th December 1883 *vid Ajmere en route* to Sujangarh the Capital of the Bikaner State. On arrival at Ajmere, the force was augmented by a detachment of Sappers and Miners and the Mhairwarra Battalion. Sujangarh was reached on the 25th December where the force was further augmented by the Cavalry and Infantry of the Deoli and Erinpoora Irregular Forces. On the same day, the rebel Thakur Bahadur Singh surrendered, and it was decided in durbar by Colonel Bradford, C.S.I., Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana, that his stronghold of Bidasur should be destroyed. For this purpose, the

1884
—contd.

detachment of Sappers under Lieut. Coles, R.E., 100 selected men of the 8th N. I., 40 Sabres, Deoli Irregular Cavalry, the whole under the command of Major Tandy, 8th N. I., with Surgeon Wilkins in Medical charge, marched from Sujangarh on the evening of the 26th December, reaching Bidasur at midnight. Work was commenced early on the morning of the 27th idem, the men of the 8th N. I. being employed the whole day in mining the citadel, the bastions and entrance gates of which were successfully blown up at 3. p. m. on that date, in the presence of Colonel Bradford, C.S.I., A. G. G., Brig.-Genl. Gillespie, C.B., the Maharajah of Bikaner, &c. The detachment under Major Tandy re-joined the Head-Quarters of the Force at Sujangarh on the 28th, and the whole Force commenced its return march to Nusseerabad on the morning of the 31st December. Great cold was experienced during the march, and the 8th Native Infantry lost one man (a Private) from pneumonia.

The following extracts from the Historical Records of the 29th (Worcestershire) Regiment contain information regarding this expedition, in which it was represented by two companies, which are of interest:—

“Under the feudal system which formerly prevailed in Rájputaná, the Thákurs were obliged to furnish a certain number of cavalry for the Maharájáh’s service. This liability had of late years been compounded for the payment of an annual sum, which the Rájáh having recently tried to increase, led to disturbances in Bikaner. The Politicals tried to settle the matter, but having failed, the Thákurs fortified to the best of their ability and shut themselves up in Bidasur. To this place, the Political Agent, escorted by the Irinpûrah Battalion and a few Deoli irregular Cavalry, repaired; but as the rebels would not listen to his proposals, and the Troops with him were too few, he retired to Sujangarh, there to await the arrival of the ‘Bikaner Field Force,’ which had been despatched to restore order.”

*	*	*	*
*	*	*	*

“Much of the country, which this force traversed, consisted of loose sand, which lay in long, low, rolling hills, the only vegetation being sand-grass, burrs, and a small thorny scrub; several dry salt lakes were also crossed, and both men and guns had a hard time of it.”

The following Field Force orders were published with reference to the expedition:—

Camp Gailasur, 1st January 1884.

No. 70. Before leaving the Force, Brigadier-General R. R. Gillespie, C. B., desires to thank all ranks for the admirable discipline which has

been maintained, and the entire absence of all crime. He would also wish to place upon record his sense of the good marching powers of the Force, and its fitness for any service that it might have been called upon to perform.

No. 72. The Brigadier-General has much pleasure in publishing the following letter from Colonel E. R. C. Bradford, C. S. I., Agent to the Governor-General:—

Camp Gailasur, 1st January 1884.

SIR,

As I am leaving the camp of the Bikaner Field Force to-morrow, I wish to place on record my sense of the admirable manner in which the Force have performed the services which they have been called upon to undertake. Organised as the Force was at almost a moment's notice, and marching through a country full of difficulties to transport and discomforts to men, they have perhaps, in their own eyes, achieved no tangible military ends. But the total absence of complaints from the villagers of the territory through which you have marched has rendered the march a subject of admiration to the country-people, of congratulation to myself, and may be fairly a subject of pride to yourself and the officers and men under your command. This state of things is, I know, attributable to the exertions of yourself and the officers of the Bikaner Field Force, and I trust you will allow me to convey my thanks to you, and through you to the officers and men under your command in this manner, separate and distinct from that of the report which I shall have the honour of forwarding to Government.

I have, &c., &c.,

(Signed) E. R. C. BRADFORD, Colonel,

Agent, Governor-General.

Lieutenant C. P. Campbell, Officiating Wing Officer on probation, was attached to the 2nd Sind Horse (G.O.C. No. 2) and was struck off the strength, of the Regiment, 8th January.

Colonel S. Fellows, Commandant, re-joined from furlough on the 21st January and assumed command from Major H. C. Morse.

The Regiment under the command of Colonel S. Fellows was inspected on the 18th, 19th and 20th February at Nusseerabad by Lieutenant-General Sir R. Phayre, K.C.B., Commanding Mhow Division.

Captain F. W. V. Leckie, Wing Officer, appointed Wing Commander, 20th Regiment, Native Infantry (G. O. C. No. 58), was seconded in the Regiment (G. O. C. No. 59), and left on the 1st March.

Captain A. L. D. Fordyce, Wing Officer (Acting 3rd Assistant to the Political Agent, Kathiawar), was seconded in the Regiment under G. O. C. No. 145, 1st April.

1884
—contd.

1884

—contd.

Major H. S. Tandy, appointed to officiate as 2nd in Command, and Lieutenant and Adjutant J. R. Sandwith as Wing Commander *vice* Major H. C. Morse proceeded on furlough, 1st June.

Major H. C. Morse promoted Lieutenant-Colonel, from 12th June (G.G.O. No. 282).

Lieutenant Clarence Herbert Macdonald admitted to the Bombay Staff Corps under G. G. O. No. 277, and appointed Wing Officer in the Regiment from 13th June (G. O. C. No. 243).

Major Julian Babonau Lawrence, Staff Corps (on General duty, Ahmedabad), attached to the Regiment (G. O. C. 416), joined on the 1st June and took over charge of the Right Wing from Lieutenant and Adjutant Sandwith.

Lieutenants W. G. Forbes and J. D. Perkins joined as Officiating Wing Officers, on probation, on the 26th October and 2nd November respectively, but being subsequently posted to the Bengal Staff Corps, were struck off the strength of the Regiment from the 7th November.

Letters E. F. and G. Companies, under the command of Major H. S. Tandy, proceeded by route march on the 27th December to Neemuch, to relieve the 17th Regiment, Native Infantry, pending the arrival at that Station of the 23rd Native Light Infantry from Ahmedabad.

Major Julian Babonau Lawrence, Officiating Wing Commander, attached to the 26th Regiment, Native Infantry (G. O. C. No. 526), proceeded *en route* to Quetta on the 31st December, Lieutenant and Adjutant Sandwith, again taking charge of the Right Wing.

1885.

Lieutenant Robert Mitchell, Betham, 1st Battalion Worcestershire Regiment, joined on appointment as Officiating Wing Officer on probation on the 15th February and was posted to the Right Wing.

The Regiment under the command of Colonel S. Fellows was inspected on the 27th and 23th February, at Nusseerabad, by Brigadier-General Heathcote, C.B., Commanding Nusseerabad Brigade.

Lieutenant G. L. Melliss proceeded on the 19th March *en route* to Bombay and thence to Rendli, Southern Afghanistan, for duty in the Transport Department.

Lieutenant C. H. Macdonald appointed to officiate as Quarter-Master *vice* Melliss.

The Detachment at Neemuch, under the command of Major H. S. Tandy, re-joined on the 22nd March.

On the 20th August Volunteers were called for, for service with the 16th Regiment, Bombay Infantry, which was under orders to proceed to Souakin in relief of the 28th Regiment, Bombay Infantry, nearly fifty men came forward, but the call was subsequently withdrawn, the 16th Regiment having been completed to war strength from other Regiments.

Lieutenant G. L. Melliss invalided to Europe for one year from special duty with the Transport Department at Readli (G. G. O., No. 471, dated 1st September).

1885
—contd.

On the 10th November the Regiment marched from Nusseerabad *en route* to Rajkote under the command of Colonel S. Fellows. The other Officers on the marching strength of the Regiment were, Major H. S. Tandy, Wing Commander (Officiating, 2nd-in-Command), Lieutenant J. R. Sandwith, Adjutant, Lieutenant C. H. Macdonald, Officiating Quarter-Master, Lieutenant R. M. Betham, Worcester Regiment, attached, and Surgeon J. S. Wilkins, in Medical Charge.

The marching strength was as follows:—

13 Native Officers.

32 Havaldars.

590 Rank and File.

The route taken was *viâ* Dessa and Veerungaum. At the former place which was reached on the 4th December, the Regiment halted for three days. On the 5th idem, it was inspected by Major-General Alexander Carnegy, Commanding Northern Division. The Regiment marched into Rajkote on the 24th December, and relieved the 13th Regiment, Bombay Infantry, which marched on the 28th idem *en route* to Nuseerabad. Carriage to the extent of 22 elephants, and 103 mules was furnished by the Transport Department at Mhow, the remainder of the carriage consisted of country carts. During the march two deaths (both Privates) occurred from Pneumonia.

A detachment of 1 Havaldar and 24 Rank and File under the command of Jamadar Reuben Nussimjee proceeded on the 29th December to Malia in relief of a similar detachment of the 13th Bombay Infantry.

The Regiment under the Command of Colonel S. Fellows was inspected on the 25th and 26th January at Rajkote by Major-General Alexander Carnegy, Commanding Northern Division.

1886.

Lieutenant C. H. Macdonald attached to the 2nd Bombay Infantry (Grenadiers), G. O. C., No. 173 and Lieutenant C. A. Brown appointed to officiate as Quarter-Master, 6th April. Lieut Macdonald was subsequently attached to the 5th Bombay Light Infantry proceeding to Burmah on Field Service (G. O. C. No. 224).

Surgeon J. S. Wilkins promoted Surgeon-Major, 17th April (G. G. O. No. 179).

Under telegraphic instructions, Surgeon-Major J. S. Wilkins proceeded *en route* to Mandalay for duty with the Burmah Field Force, 30th May.

The Detachment at Malia re-joined Head-Quarters on the 16th June.

On the 20th June, Lieutenant-Colonel H. C. Morse re-joined from furlough (G. G. O. No. 267).

1886—*contd.*

Lieutenants C. A. Brown, and R. M. Betham, admitted to the Bombay Staff Corps under G. G. O. No. 394, were appointed Wing Officers in the Regiment (G. O. C. No. 200), 17th August.

Major H. S. Tandy, Wing Commander, appointed to officiate as 2nd-in-Command, 5th Bombay Light Infantry (G. O. C. No. 540), proceeded *en route* to Burmah on the 19th November. Lieutenant and Adjutant Sandwith appointed Officiating Wing Commander.

Under the new scheme for the Organisation of the Native Army, published with Special India Army Circular, dated Fort William, 23rd November, the Regiment was linked with the 1st Bombay Infantry (Grenadiers) and the 9th Bombay Infantry.

1887.

Subhedar Solomon Daniel appointed Subhedar-Major, *vice* R. F. Martins pensioned, 1st January (G. G. O. No. 16).

On the 31st January, the Regiment with the Squadron, 2nd Bombay Lancers, under Captain Alexander Pringle, forming the Garrison of Rajkote, paraded for the Inspection of H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught, Commander-in-Chief, Bombay Army, who was then visiting the station on Inspection Duty.

One Lance Havaldar, two Naiks and five Privates proceeded *en route* to join the Military Police, Burmah, as Volunteers, 12th February.

The Jubilee of Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress was celebrated on the 16th February, when a *Feu-de-joie* was fired and Rs. 200 distributed to the Regiment as sweet-meat money. This and the following day were observed as holidays.

The Regiment, under the command of Colonel S. Fellows, was inspected on the 28th February and 1st and 2nd March at Rajkote by Lieutenant-General Alexander Carnegie, Commanding Northern Division.

Subhedar Sayyid Abbās, one Color Havaldar, two Havaldars, three Naiks, and thirty Privates proceeded *en route* to join the Military Police, Burmah, as Volunteers, 8th March.

They were seconded in the Regiment under G. O. C. No 113.

Colonel S. Fellows, having proceeded on furlough on the 19th March, Lieutenant-Colonel Morse assumed command. Lieutenant and Adjutant Sandwith, appointed to officiate as 2nd-in-Command, Lieutenant C. A. Brown as Wing Commander, and Lieutenant R. M. Betham as Adjutant.

Surgeon P. J. Damania officiated in Medical Charge from 27th March to 31st July, *vice* Surgeon-Major Wilkins, on Field Service, Burmah.

Major H. S. Tandy, having re-joined from Field Service, Burmah, on the 2nd May, was appointed to officiate as 2nd-in-Command.

Lieutenant J. R. Sandwith, Adjutant, promoted Captain from 28th April (G. G. O. No. 243).

Lieutenant R. M. Betham appointed Adjutant, *vice* Sandwith vacated on promotion (G. O. C. No. 252).

Major H. S. Tandy promoted Lieutenant-Colonel from the 12th June (G. G. O. No. 333).

Lieutenant G. L. Melliss re-joined from furlough on the 15th June.

Under date 24th June, the following Officers elected to take the Leave Rules of 1886:—Lieutenant-Colonel H. C. Morse, Lieutenant-Colonel H. S. Tandy, Captain J. R. Sandwith, Lieutenants C. A. Brown and R. M. Betham.

On the 27th June, Lieutenant C. H. Macdonald, Quarter-Master, proceeded on one year's furlough (G. G. O. No. 331).

Surgeon-Major J. S. Wilkins, specially mentioned in Despatches for good service done in Burmah (G. G. O. No. 339).

Two Havaldars, two Naiks, and four Privates proceeded *en route* to join the Military Police, Burmah, as Volunteers, 21st July, and were seconded.

Surgeon J. Macgregor, M. D., appointed to officiate in Medical Charge, and joined 15th August.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. S. Tandy, appointed Commandant, 25th Bombay Light Infantry, then on Field Service, Burmah, and proceeded *en route* to join 24th August (G. O. C. No. 381). Captain J. R. Sandwith to officiate as 2nd-in-Command, and Lieutenant G. L. Melliss as Wing Commander in consequence.

One Naik, one Lance-Naik and seven Privates proceeded *en route* to join the Military Police, Burmah, as Volunteers, 31st August, and were seconded.

Colonel S. Fellows, on furlough in Europe, vacated the Command under G. G. O., 255 of 1882.

Lieutenant-Colonel H. C. Morse, appointed Commandant, Lieutenant-Colonel C. C. Pemberton, 2nd-in-Command, 25th Bombay Light Infantry, 2nd-in-Command, and Captain J. R. Sandwith, Wing Commander, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel Tandy (G. O. C. No. 427), 16th September.

Lieutenant-Colonel C. C. Pemberton joined on the 9th October and took over charge of the Left Wing from Lieutenant C. A. Brown, who continued to officiate as Quarter-Master.

Surgeon C. H. L. Meyer, M. D., joined on the 2nd December, and took over Medical Charge from Surgeon J. MacGregor, appointed to the 20th Bombay Infantry.

Under date 22nd December, Surgeon-Major J. S. Wilkins, on return from Field Service, Burmah, appointed to officiate in Medical Charge, 21st Bombay Infantry (Marine Battalion).

1887
—contd.

1888. The Regiment under the command of Lieut.-Colonel H. C. Morse was inspected on the 8th, 9th, and 10th February, at Rajkote, by Major-General S. de B. Edwardes, Commanding Northern Division

Lieutenant C. H. Macdonald, Wing Officer and Quarter-Master, granted an extension of six months' leave (G. G. O. No. 92), 27th February.

The services of Lieutenant G. L. Melliss, Wing Officer, were placed at the disposal of Government for employment in the Civil Department (G. G. O. No. 149). He proceeded to join Major Humfrey's camp on the 28th March, to aid that Police Officer in capturing a band of dacoits who were at large in the States of Junagád, Jamnagar, and Gondal.

Lieutenant C. A. Brown, Officiating Quarter-Master, to officiate as Wing Commander during the absence of Captain Sandwith on one year's leave out of India, 27th March.

Lieutenant C. A. Brown to officiate as 2nd-in-Command and Lieut. and Adjutant Betham as Wing Commander during the absence of Lieut. Colonel C. C. Pemberton on three months' leave, 18th May.

Subhedar Gondnak Itnak transferred to Pension List after 32 years' service, on a monthly pension of Rs. 50, 22nd May.

Lieutenant-Colonels H. C. Morse and C. C. Pemberton promoted Brevet-Colonels from 12th and 11th June, respectively (G. G. O. No. 484).

At the request of the Political Agent in Kathiawar, a party of signalers, under Jamadar Shaikh Kasim 1st consisting of two Naiks, one Lance-Naik, one Private and one Recruit boy were placed at the disposal of Major Humfrey at Junagad, who was engaged in the repression of dacoity, 5th July.

Lieutenant Malcolm Russell Hunter, Officiating Wing Officer, 19th Bombay Infantry, appointed Wing Officer (G. O. C. 183) and joined 14th July, appointed to officiate as Quarter-Master.

Lieutenant C. H. Macdonald granted an extension of one month's leave out of India (G. O. C. No. 342), 23rd July.

Lieutenant M. R. Hunter admitted to the Bombay Staff Corps (G. G. O. 358).

Lieutenant C. H. Macdonald, Quarter-Master, re-joined from leave on the 12th September, appointed to officiate as Wing Commander. Lieutenant C. A. Brown to officiate as Quarter-Master.

Lieutenant C. H. Macdonald, Quarter-Master, having been transferred to the 2nd Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, left to join, 13th October, and was finally struck off the strength of the Regiment on the 19th February 1889.

Under Army Circulars, India, dated 13th October, the "Linked Battalion" centre of the 1st Bo. Infantry (Grenadiers), 8th and 9th Bo. Infantry was located at Ahmednagar.

1888
—*contd.*

The Regiment under the command of Colonel H. C. Morse was inspected on the 2nd and 3rd January, at Rajkote, by Major-General S. de B. Edwardes, C. B., Commanding Northern Division.

Surgeon L. F. Childe, appointed to the medical charge of the Regiment (A. O. C. No. 1.), joined on the 13th January and took over his duties from Surgeon Meyer, who was appointed a Professor at the Grant Medical College, Bombay, and who left on the following day.

The Regiment being under orders to proceed to the Quetta District the Regimental Depôt was established at Surat. A party, under command of Subhedar Ehoodajee Israil, of 1 Havildar, 1 Naik, 12 Privates, and 10 Recruit boys, left for that station on the 16th January.

The Regiment marched from Rajkote *en route* to Pishin, Quetta District, on the 28th January, under command of Colonel H. C. Morse. The other officers on the marching strength were, Colonel C. C. Pemberton, 2nd-in-Command, Lieut. C. A. Brown, Wing Officer and Officiating Wing Commander, Lieut. R. M. Betham, Wing Officer and Adjutant, Lieut. M. R. Hunter, Wing Officer and Officiating Quarter-Master, and Surgeon L. F. Childe in medical charge.

1889.

The marching strength was as follows :—

13 Native officers.

37 Havildars.

677 Rank and File.

The route taken was *via* Porebunder and thence by sea to Karachi.

On the 1st February at Jetpur, while *en route* to the former place, Colonel C. C. Pemberton left to join the Marine Battalion, of which he had been appointed Commandant (A. O. C. 53).

The Regiment reached Porebunder on the 7th February, and having embarked in H. M. I. M. S. "Dalhousie" left on the 10th, arriving at Karachi on the 11th idem.

On the 8th February, telegraphic information was received of the death of Lieutenant George Lawrence Melliss, at the European General Hospital, Bombay, from pneumonia, at the age of 28.

The following Regimental order was published :—

"The Commandant announces with deep regret the death from pneumonia of Lieutenant George Lawrence Melliss, which took place at the European General Hospital, Bombay, on the 5th inst. Lieutenant Melliss was an energetic and smart officer, and contracted his illness

“ while on special service—hunting dacoits in the Kathiawar jungles,
 “ which duty he carried out with the utmost zeal and with great
 “ success.

“ His death is a severe loss both to the Regiment and State.”

In connection with this sad event, the following Government Resolution was received on the 17th April :—

“ Kathiawar—Termination of measures for the suppression of out-
 “ lawry in—

Political Department.

No. 2275.

*Bombay Castle,
 27th March 1889.*

“ Letter from the Junior Under-Secretary to the Government of India,
 “ Financial Department, No. 1049-I., dated 7th March 1889, expressing
 “ with reference to this Government letter No. 1085 of the 11th Feb-
 “ ruary last, the satisfaction of the Government of India at the success-
 “ ful termination of the measures adopted for the suppression of violent
 “ crime in Kathiawar, and stating that the Governor-General-in-
 “ Council, with much regret, has heard of the death of Lieutenant
 “ Melliss, one of the officers connected with the operations.”

Major L. A. T. McCudden, appointed 2nd-in-Command (A. O. C. 53),
 joined on the 12th February.

The Regiment was inspected on the 13th February by Brigadier-
 General Boyce Combe, Commanding Sind District, and proceeded the
 same afternoon by two troop trains to Pishin *via* Sibi and Yaru Karez,
 the latter Railway Station being six miles from Pishin.

The Regiment arrived at Pishin on the 17th February, relieving the
 22nd Bombay Infantry at that place.

On the 2nd March Detachments were despatched as under in relief
 of others of similar strength of the 22nd Bombay Infantry.

Killa Abdulla, Subhedar Bábá Harmalkar and 50 bayonets.

Gulistan, Jamadar Sakháram Pánjré and 25 bayonets.

Chaman, Subhedar Lakshiman Katge and 25 bayonets.

The Detachments at Killa Abdulla and Gulistan were respectively
 increased by 5 bayonets on the 7th March, and by 20 bayonets on the
 11th idem.

On the 27th March a Detachment of 25 bayonets under Jamadar
 Raghubir-Sukul was despatched to Spinwana for the protection of
 Railway material at the Kojak Tunnel.

Captain J. R. Sandwith rejoined from leave out of India and received
 charge of the Right Wing from Lieut. C. A. Brown (G. G. O. No. 69),
 26th March.

On the 16th April, the Detachment at Spinwana was increased by 9 bayonets. 1888
—contd.

2nd Lieutenants J. R. G. B. Carter and E. Saulez joined on the 27th April as Officiating Wing Officers on probation, and were posted to the Left and Right Wings, respectively.

The Regiment took part in the Quetta spring manœuvres between 15th and 23rd May returning to Pishin on the latter date. The Regiment under command of Major McCudden was attached to the Northern Force commanded by Colonel H. C. Morse, Captain Sandwith being Brigade-Major, which consisted of 2nd Battalion King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry, 13th Bombay Infantry, 1/1 N. D. R. A. 2 Squadrons 5th Bombay Cavalry, $\frac{1}{2}$ Company Bombay Sappers and Miners, and a Company of Mounted Infantry. The Southern Force was composed of the remainder of the Troops in Quetta. The manœuvres, took place in the neighbourhood of Rodgai, Amadun, and Yusuf-kach. 1889.

A Detachment of 40 bayonets under Subhedar Sakhárám Sáwant proceeded, on the 26th May, to Spira Ragha for the protection of work people engaged on the Frontier road there.

The Regiment was granted the distinction of "Mysore" on its colours for services during the campaign in "Mysore" in 1790-92 (G. G. O. No. 232).

The Regiment under the command of Colonel H. C. Morse was inspected on the 30th May at Pishin, by Major-General Sir George white, K. C. B. V. C., Commanding Quetta District.

Colonel H. C. Morse, accompanied by Lieutenant and Adjutant Betham, proceeded on the 21st June on inspection duty to the Detachments at Gulistan, Killa Abdulla, Spinwana, and Chaman, returning on the 27th idem.

Colonel H. C. Morse employed on special duty, Killa Abdulla, 8th to 15th July.

Lieutenant M. R. Hunter, appointed Officiating Quarter-Master, *vice* Lieutenant Brown, proceeding on leave out of India (G. G. O. No. 379), 9th August.

Captain Sandwith, on special duty at Dalungi Chaman, to report on grass-supply from 10th to 17th August.

The Detachment at Spira Ragha was withdrawn on the 25th September on relief by one of the 22nd Bombay Infantry.

Surgeon C. J. Sarkies arrived on the 28th October and received medical charge of the Regiment from Surgeon Childe (A. O. C. No. 457) placed on General Duty. Surgeon-Major J. S. Wilkins' services placed at the disposal of the Civil Department (G. G. O. No. 463).

1889
—*contd.*

2nd Lieutenant J. R. B. G. Carter admitted to the Staff Corps with rank of Lieutenant from 29th January 1888 (G. G. O. No. 547) and appointed Wing Officer in the Regiment (A. O. C. 519), 18th November.

The Detachment at Spinwana was withdrawn and rejoined Headquarters, on the 23rd November.

Subhedar Lakshiman Kátge died on the 3rd January.

1890.

On the 1st February, the Regiment was inspected at Yarukarez Railway Station by H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught, Commander-in-Chief, Bombay Army, who was at that time on tour of inspection in the Quetta District. Major-General Sir George White, Commanding Quetta District, with the respective Staffs and also the Right Honourable H. C. E. Childers, M. P., were present. The party arrived by special train from the Khojak at 5-30 p.m. The Regiment with a Squadron 5th Bombay Cavalry (comprising the troops holding Pishin Fort) was drawn up in line near the Railway Station and received His Royal Highness with a "Royal Salute." The Regiment paraded in drill order, Khakee, with colours uncased. After the inspection His Royal Highness and party were entertained to light refreshments by the Officers of the Regiment in their Mess Tent which had been pitched for the occasion.

A Detachment of 50 bayonets under Subhedar Báábá Harmalkar proceeded on the 15th February to furnish the post at Kach in relief of a Detachment, 22nd Bombay Infantry, and on the same day a Detachment of 18 bayonets under Color Havildar Garib Shah Khan proceeded to Khelat in relief of a party of the same Regiment.

Lieutenant C. M. Cockraft joined on the 28th February as Officiating Wing Officer on probation.

Lieutenant Edmund Saulez admitted to the Bombay Staff Corps with rank of Lieutenant from 13th July 1888 (G. G. O. No. 121) and appointed Wing Officer in the Regiment (A. O. C. No. 100).

The Regiment, on relief by the 12th Bombay Infantry, marched from Pishin on the evening of the 25th March and arrived in Quetta on the 27th idem. The Detachments supplied while at Pishin were also taken by the relieving Regiment.

The Regiment under the Command of Colonel H. C. Morse was inspected on the 6th and 7th May, at Quetta, by Major-General Sir George White, K. C. B., K. C. I. E., V. C., Commanding Quetta District.

Lieutenant M. R. Hunter, Officiating Quarter-Master, appointed Officiating Adjutant, 8th May, *vice* Lieutenant and Adjutant Betham, granted one year's leave to England on medical certificate. Lieutenant C. M. Cockraft, Transport Officer, to officiate as Quarter-Master.

On the 30th May, Major L. A. T. McCudden, 2nd in Command, removed from his appointment, proceeded to join the 30th Bombay Infantry at Hyderabad. 1890
—contd.

Major W. C. Black, Wing Commander, 10th Bombay Light Infantry, appointed 2nd in Command (A. O. C. 265) *vice*, McCudden removed, joined on the 14th June.

Lieutenant Saulez appointed to officiate as Quarter-Master, *vice* Cockraft relieved.

A guard of two Havildars, two Naiks and twenty one Privates under a Native Officer proceeded on the 26th June as escort to the Agent to the Governor-General at Ziárat. It was increased on the 9th July by one Havildar, one Naik, and 18 Privates. It was withdrawn on the 14th September.

Major W. C. Black to officiate as Commandant, Captain Sandwith as 2nd in Command, and Lieutenant M. R. Hunter as Wing Commander, 8th July, *vice* Colonel H. C. Morse, proceeded on leave out of India for one year (G. G. O. No. 371).

Lieutenant J. R. Carter appointed Transport Officer, 2nd August, *vice* Lieutenant C. M. Cockraft, transferred to the Meywar Bhil Corps, who left to join 15th idem.

A Detachment of 1 Jamadar, 4 Havildars, and 54 Rank and File, under command of Subhedar Reuben Nussimjee was despatched to Hindu Bagh, 12th September.

The Regiment under the command of Major W. C. Black was inspected on the 19th and 20th September at Quetta by Major-General Sir George White, K. C. B., K. C. I. E., V. C., Commanding Quetta District.

On the 27th September an escort of 2 Havildars and 12 Privates was furnished to the Zhob Valley Railway Survey.

On the 28th September, 4 Non-commissioned Officers were furnished as Hospital orderlies with the Zhob Valley Field Force.

Subhedar Major Solomon Daniel admitted to the 2nd Class Order of British India with the title of "Bahadur," under G. G. O. No. 897, received 17th October. The insignia of the order was subsequently presented to this Native Officer at a full dress parade of the Infantry in garrison by Major-General Sir George White.

On the 14th December the Detachment, at Hindu Bagh, rejoined with the exception of 1 Havildar and 19 Rank and File, who proceeded with the Zhob Valley Field Force.

New Puggris were taken into wear, on the 12th January, by the Regiment. They were of exactly the same pattern and colour as the old but were somewhat larger. 1891.

The Zhob Valley escort parties rejoined on the 23rd January.

1891.

H. E. Lieutenant-General Sir George Greaves, K. C. B., K. C. M. G., Commander-in-Chief, Bombay Army, arrived in Quetta on the 10th February on tour of inspection. The weather was very inclement and a parade of all the troops in garrison, which had been ordered, had to be dispensed with. His Excellency, however, walked through the lines on the 11th February, and visited the Regimental Hospital. The Lines, which had been built before 1880 for a British Regiment, were of sun dried brick, and were in a very dilapidated condition owing to a severe winter. There were six inches of snow lying when His Excellency walked through. A large proportion of the buildings were uninhabitable from the action of frost and snow on the inferior materials of which they were built, and the Regiment was doubled up as could best be devised in any part of the lines which afforded shelter. Most inconvenience at this time was always experienced during a thaw or heavy rain. There being no made roads in the lines, the heavy clay soil was quickly worked up into a quagmire more or less ankle deep. Nor were the floorings of many of the pendalls in a much better condition from the fact of their being of mud and of the leakage from the roofs. But notwithstanding these discomforts the health of the Regiment was excellent, only one man dying of pneumonia that winter. This was attributable to the pendalls being kept fairly warm by means of wood fires, and the supply of hot tea throughout the night to men on guard. The sentries were supplied with poshteens reaching to their feet. This was done regimentally from the Khyrat Fund. If a comparison may be permitted between these conditions, and those obtaining during the winter of 1882-83, which was in no way severer, and when every thing that could possibly be done, was done for the comfort of the men, it will be seen that with even fairly good accommodation, a Bombay Regiment, composed almost entirely of South country men stands service well in a severe climaté.

Lieutenant C. A. Brown rejoined on the 2nd March from furlough, and took over the Left Wing from Lieutenant Hunter.

The Regiment under command of Major W. C. Black left Quetta on the 23rd March in two special troop trains. Halted the night at Sharigh and reached Sibi the following evening at 4 o'clock. Left Sibi at 6-40 p.m., on the 25th March, halted at Radhan on the following day, and reached Keamari Bunder at daybreak on the 27th March. Regimental baggage, horses, etc., all on board I. M. S. "Canning" by 12 o'clock noon. Sailed at 5 o'clock the same evening, and arrived at Bombay at 5 a.m., on the 30th March.

On the same day a Detachment of two Native Officers and 100 bayonets under Lieutenant J. R. Carter proceeded *en route* to Malegaon by train to Munmad and thence by march route.

The Regiment was encamped on the Marine Battalion parade ground, and marched from Bombay at 1 a.m., on the 1st April, *en route* to Ahmednagar, which was reached on the 18th April. Halts were made on Sundays, 5th and 12th April, at Panwell and Kirkee.

1891
—*contd.*

Major W. C. Black having been appointed (A. O. C. 183) Commandant 1st Bombay Infantry, Grenadiers, left on the 21st April, *en route* to Baroda to take up his appointment. Captain Sandwith took over command.

The Lines were inspected on the morning of the 25th April by Major-General R. Blundell-Hollinshead-Blundell, Commanding Poona District.

Captain J. C. Swann, 1st Bombay Infantry, Grenadiers, joined on the 26th April, on appointment as 2nd in Command (A. O. C. 183), and assumed command.

Lieutenant M. T. Elderton, 1st Battalion, East Surrey Regiment, joined on the 2nd July, on appointment as Officiating Wing Officer, on probation (A. O. C. 345), and was posted to the Right Wing.

Lieutenant A. M. Doveton, 2nd Battalion Bedfordshire Regiment, joined on the 2nd August, on appointment as Officiating Wing Officer, on probation (A. O. C. 398), and was posted to the Left Wing.

Subhedar-Major and Bahadur Solomon Daniel retired on the 8th August, on the increased pension of his rank after a service of 33 years in the Regiment.

2nd Lieutenant C. J. Cumberlege, 2nd Battalion, King's Own Scottish Borderers, joined on the 28th August, on appointment as Officiating Wing Officer, on probation (A. O. C. 442), and was posted to the Right Wing.

Captain J. C. Swann, having been appointed Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Bombay District (G. G. O. 468), left for Bombay on the 31st August, and Captain Sandwith assumed command.

Captain Sandwith, appointed 2nd in Command, *sub. pro tem.*, vice Swann, seconded for service on the Staff.

His Excellency Sir George Greaves, K. C. B., K. C. M. G., while on tour of inspection at Ahmednagar, inspected the Regiment on the 12th September. Lines and Hospital afterwards.

Colonel H. C. Morse rejoined from leave out of India on the 6th October, and assumed command.

Captain R. Errington, 1st Bombay Infantry, Grenadiers, attached to the Regiment for duty (A. O. C. 544), joined, on the 28th October, and took over the Left Wing.

Subhedar Ghulám Rasul Khán, appointed Subhedar Major, *vice* Solomon Daniel (G. G. O. 546).

1891 Lieutenant E. Saulez, appointed to Officiate as Adjutant, 15th
 —*contd.* November, *vice* Lieutenant M. R. Hunter, officiating Adjutant, proceeded on one year's furlough. Lieutenant A. M. Doveton to officiate as Quarter-Master.

Lieutenant and Adjutant R. M. Betham rejoined on the 22nd November, from leave, on medical certificate.

1892. The Regiment marched *en route* to Poona, to take part in the District manoeuvres, on the 30th December, and returned to Ahmednagar, on the 11th February following.

On the latter date, Captain R. Errington, appointed Wing Commander *sub. pro tem.*, *vice* Captain Sandwith, appointed *sub. pro. tem.* 2nd in Command.

The Regiment under the command of Colonel H. C. Morse was inspected on the 9th and 10th March, at Ahmednagar, by Major-General R. B. H. Blundell, Commanding Poona District. During the Inspection the Major-General presented medals to several men who had served with the Burnah Military Police.

Lieutenant C. A. Brown, promoted Captain from 19th February, G. G. O. 226, 14th March.

On the 1st April, the Regiment was re-armed with the Martini-Henry Rifle Mark II. in place of the Snider. During this year the whole of the Bombay Army was re-armed with the former rifle.

Captain R. Errington, to officiate as 2nd in Command, and Captain Brown as Wing Commander, *vice* Captain Sandwith, proceeded on furlough, 1st April.

Lieutenant E. Saulez, attached for duty to the 17th Bombay Infantry at Bhuj (A. O. C. 254), left to join on the 1st June, and rejoined on the 3rd September.

On the 8th September new Colors were presented to the Regiment by H. E. Sir George Greaves, K. C. B., K. C. M. G., Commander-in-Chief, Bombay. H. E. was accompanied by the Head-Quarter Staff, consisting of the Adjutant-General, Quarter-Master-General, Assistant Adjutant-General, Royal Artillery, the Military Secretary and two A. D. C. s. The ceremony which took place in the morning was witnessed by all the residents in Ahmednagar. His Excellency was received in line with a "general salute," after which the old Colors were "trooped." Three sides of a square was then formed, and the presentation of the new Colors was proceeded with. The Colors having been placed against the drums piled in the centre and uncased, the Queen's Color was handed to His Excellency by Captain Errington, and presented by him to Jamadar Sadhu Moraskar. The Regimental Color was in the same way handed to His Excellency by Captain Brown,

and presented by him to Jamadar Narain Jadhav. His Excellency then addressed the Regiment as follows:—

1892
—contd.

“Colonel Morse, Officers, Non-commissioned and men of the 8th Bombay Infantry,—Unfortunately, we cannot, in these days of rapid firing and long ranging guns and rifles, take our Colors with us into the fore-front of the battle to serve as a rallying post for scattered detachments, but they are still, what they have ever been, symbols of our attachment to our Sovereign and to our Regiment, and in this way, it is our duty and our custom to honour them and cling to them. In presenting you with these Colors to-day, I am quite confident that I am entrusting them to safe and loyal keeping, and that you will be as true to them as you have been in times past, and have, in days of trouble and great anxiety, been true and faithful to those which they re-place. I find, Colonel Morse, that your Regiment was first raised in 1768, when it was called the First Battalion of Bombay Sepoys.” His Excellency then proceeded to review the war services of the Regiment from the time it first went on active service to Guzerat in 1776 to the Bikaner expedition of 1883-84. His Excellency then proceeded as follows:—

“This, briefly, completes the record of services of the Regiment, and a very honourable record it is. I cannot do better here than quote the words of some of the Commanders, under whom the Regiment served. Sir Charles Napier, when the Regiment was leaving Sind, said,—

‘Few now remain in this country of the courageous Regiments which conquered Sind, and I cannot see the 8th Regiment depart without regret. They have served with honour in Sind.’

“Sir Richmond Shakespear, in referring to the conduct of the Regiment at Baroda, said—

‘The peace of the province hinged on Baroda, and the peace of Baroda depended in a great measure on the conduct of the 8th Regiment. During the whole crisis, there has not been a slur against a single man of the 8th. Their conduct has been admirable.’

“The conduct of the Regiment during its service at Baroda, was spoken of in similar terms by Major-General Roberts, Commanding the Northern District, and in November 1883, the late General, Sir Arthur Hardinge, who was then Commander-in-Chief of this Army, and whose sad death we are now lamenting, in presenting the Aghan Medals, said that the statement of the services of the Regiment, was ‘one long history of arduous military duties performed under trying circumstances in a soldier-like manner, and of hardships borne with patience and cheerfulness.’ “These words contain ample

1892

—contd.

"testimony to the good work done by the Regiment in times gone by, and since it has been the 8th Bombay Infantry. For my own part I am glad to say that, since I have been in Command of this Army, the 8th Regiment has always been well reported on, for discipline and efficiency, and took a very successful part in the manœuvres last year. I am well satisfied with your turn-out and movements to-day, and it has given me great pleasure to have had this opportunity for presenting you with these Colours. May you all long live to surround them, and, if need be, to cover the vacant spaces on them with records of your deeds.

"Colonel Morse, in reply, said—

"Your Excellency—In the name of the Officers and men of the Regiment, I thank you for having presented the Regiment with new Colors. The history of the Regiment, which is the oldest in the Bombay Army, is one long record, as you have just pointed out, of hardships and difficult duties performed bravely and cheerfully, and sometimes under most trying circumstances. I think such a history is a sufficient guarantee, that the Colors which you have, this day presented, will be, like those in the days of old, loyally and faithfully protected. This day will always be a red-letter day in the minds of both Officers and men, not simply because new Colors have been presented, but because they have been presented by the Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army, who all know, is a keen soldier, and one who takes great interest in all the doings of the Bombay Army. I now ask you that you will allow the Regiment to keep the old Colours for the purpose of placing them in the Church at Rajkote over a Memorial erected there to the Memory of Lieutenant G. L. Melliss, late of the Regiment, who lost his life in the zealous discharge of his duties in hunting decoits out of Kathiawar."

After this, line was re-formed, "open order" taken, and the new Colors faced the line. They were then accorded a "general salute," and marched to their place in line, in slow time, the band playing "God save the Queen." The Regiment afterwards marched past, and the parade terminated with an "Advance in Review Order."

In the evening a Color Ball was given in the Mess, and Regimental Sports were held on the following day.

Sanction was obtained on the 3rd October to altering in the Army List the date of the raising of the Regiment from 21st July 1796 to 4th August 1768, Adjutant-General's Memo. No. ^{2100 c}/₆₄₄, dated Poona, 28th September.

1893

Lieutenant U. J. Cumberlege was transferred to the 23rd Regiment, (2nd Battalion R. R.) Bombay Infantry, (A. O. C. 591 (II) of 1892) and left to join on the 23rd November.

The Regiment marched *en route* to Poona, to take part in the District Manœuvres, on the 6th January. The marching of the Regiment, during the Manœuvres was remarkable, only one man falling out, a very creditable record considering that the Regiment on occasions was out the whole day. The Regiment returned to Ahmednagar on the 21st February.

1893
—*contd.*

Lieutenant M. R. Hunter re-joined from leave out of India on the 13th February.

Lieutenant Murray Trent Elderton, East Surrey Regiment, admitted to the Staff Corps on completion of eighteen months' probationary service, (G. G. O. No. 64) 6th February.

The Regiment under the command of Colonel H. C. Morse, was inspected on the 27th and 28th February at Ahmednagar, by Major-General R. B. H. Blundell, Commanding, Poona District. During the inspection, experiments were carried out with the new cordite smokeless ammunition.

Subhedar Major Ghulám Rasul Khán transferred to the Pension Establishment after 28 years' service. Subhedar Sayyid Kasim promoted Subhedar Major in his place, 19th March.

The 25th March being the Jubilee Anniversary of the Battle of Hyderabad, in which the Regiment took part, was selected as the commemoration day for the Regiment. Sports were held both morning and evening.

Lieutenant A. M. Doveton, 2nd Battalion, Bedfordshire Regiment, admitted to the Staff Corps (G. G. O. No. 26) 2nd April.

On the 12th July, Lieutenant and Adjutant Betham, with an escort of Havaldars Mahomed Suleiman, Bhagwán Bábu Málwánkar, and Pándú Powár, proceeded, in charge of the old Colors of the Regiment, to Rajkote to deposit them in the church there (Christ Church) over a Memorial tablet to the memory of the late Lieutenant George Lawrence Melliss, who died in Bombay on the 5th February 1889, from pneumonia contracted while employed with the Kathiawar Police in the suppression of dacoity in Kathiawar. The party reached Rajkote on the evening of the 13th July, where they were met by a Guard of the 23rd Regiment, (2nd Rifle Regiment) Bombay Infantry, by whom they were escorted to the Quarter Guard of that Regiment. On the next morning, the Colors were escorted by a Guard of Honour of 100 Rank and File of the 23rd Regiment, under a Native Officer to the Church. On arrival there, the ranks were opened. Lieutenant Betham and Lieutenant F. de B. Hancock, attached to the 23rd, took over respectively the Queen's and Regimental Colours which were then accorded a salute. They were then borne up the aisle by these Officers, while the hymn "Onward, Christian Soldiers," was being sung, and

1893

—*contd.*

were handed by them to the Chaplain, the Revd. W. W. Baillie of Ahmedabad, who performed the service. At the conclusion of it, the National Anthem was sung. Colonel Scott, Political Agent, Kathiawar, all the Agency Officers, Captain Scallon, D. S. O., Commanding at Rajkote, and all the Officers of the Garrison, as well as several of the Princes studying at the Rajkumar College were present.

While on Language leave at Bombay, Lieutenant A. M. Doveton was transferred to the 1st Regiment, Bombay Infantry (Grenadiers), Poona District. Order No. 953, dated 16th September.

Captain J. R. Sandwith, 2nd in Command, re-joined from 18 months' leave out of India on the 2nd October, and Lieutenant E. Saulez from one year's leave out of India on the 4th idem.

Lieutenant Saulez, appointed Officiating Quarter-Master on the 10th October.

On the same date Lieutenant M. R. Hunter, proceeded on one year's leave on Medical certificate to England.

Under instructions from Army Head-Quarters, the Regiment was re-organised into class companies. Under this scheme, the Regiment was eventually to be composed of five Mahratta Companies (Letters A. B. D. E. and F.), two Mahomedan Companies (Letters C. and G.), and one Company of foreigners (Letter H.). Owing, however, to the presence in the Regiment of Parwaris, Mochis, Bedars, etc., the re-organisation could not be carried out completely as above, and, for the time being, the Regiment was constituted as follows:—

- A Company—Konkani Mahrattas.
- B Company—Deccani Mahrattas.
- C Company—Mahomedans.
- D Company—Parwaris, Mochis and Bedars.
- E Company—Konkani Mahrattas.
- F Company—Malwani Mahrattas with one section of Sikhs.
- G Company—Mixed. Parwaris, Mochis, Christians, Jews, etc.
- H Company—Foreigners.

The fore-going re-organisation was effected by the 14th October.

On the emergent requisition of the civil authorities, letter "H" Company, completed to 100 bayonets from "G" Company with Subhedar Sayyid Abbás, and Jamádár Bápú Bábu Hadkar, under the command of Lieutenant E. Saulez, was despatched to Yeola, in the Nasik Collectorate, for the suppression of rioting between Hindus and Mahomedans at that place. The detachment left by the 1-50 a.m. train on the 20th October, and returned on the evening of the 21st idem.

The same detachment was again despatched to Yeola by the 1-50 a.m. train on the 24th October, on another emergent requisition from the Civil authorities, rioting having again broken out. It returned on the 4th November. 1893
—contd.

Lieutenant and Adjutant Betham, appointed Camp Adjutant at the Central Rifle Meeting, Poona. He left on the 2nd November, and re-joined on the 7th December.

Surgeon-Captain Baman Dass Basu arrived on the 29th November, and took over Medical charge from Surgeon-Lieutenant Jackson, who proceeded *en route* to Kurrachee, on the 2nd December.

Lieutenant J. R. B. G. Carter was appointed to Officiate as Adjutant *vice* Lieutenant and Adjutant R. M. Betham appointed Station Staff Officer and Cantonment Magistrate, Ahmednagar, on the 8th December.

GENERAL MEMORANDUM OF SERVICE
OF THE
8TH REGIMENT OF BOMBAY INFANTRY,
Under its several designations.

Designation.	Station.	Arrival.	Departure.	REMARKS.
1st Battalion of Bombay Sepoys.	Bombay	4th Aug. 1768 ..	1776 ..	...
	Surat ..	1776 ..	1776 ..	...
	Bombay	1776 ..	Sept. 1778 ..	...
	Broach	Sept. 1778 ..	1779 ..	...
	Bombay	1779 ..	17th Nov. 1779 ..	...
	Guzerat	Nov. 1779 ..	June 1780 ..	On Field Service.
	Bombay	June 1780 ..	Oct. 1780 ..	...
	Konkan	Oct. 1780 ..	April 1781 ..	On Field Service.
	Callian and Bombay	April 1781 ..	April 1783 ..	...
	Malabar	17th April 1783 ..	1784 ..	On Field Service.
1st Battalion of Bombay Sepoys.	Bombay	1784 ..	1785 ..	...
	Tannah	1785 ..	24th Oct. 1786 ..	...
	Bombay	Oct. 1786 ..	10th Nov. 1787 ..	...
	Bombay	Oct. 1786 ..	10th Nov. 1787 ..	...

Designation.	Station.	Arrival.	Departure.	REMARKS.
7th Batta.	Tellicherry ..	11th Nov. 1787 ..	Feb. 1789 ..	On Field Service.
	Bombay ..	Feb. 1789 ..	12th April 1790 ..	...
	Mysore ..	13th April 1790 ..	April 1792 ..	On Field Service.
	Calcut ..	April 1792 ..	1796 ..	...
7th Batta.	Bombay ..	1796 ..	Jan. 1799 ..	...
	Cannanore and North Kanara	May 1799 ..	Dec. 1799 ..	...
	Goa ..	Dec. 1799 ..	Dec. 1806 ..	...
	...	...	...	Detachment at Seodashagur.
4th Regiment.	Poona ..	28th Jan. 1807 ..	June 1809 ..	...
	Versovah ..	June 1809 ..	Nov. 1810 ..	...
	Pallid ..	Jan. 1811 ..	6th Dec. 1811 ..	...

2nd Batta.	Nowanagar-Kathiawar	1812 ..	1812 ..	On Field Service.
	Baroda ..	17th Nov. 1812 ..	15th Jan. 1813 ..	Field Service in the Rewakanta.
	Poona ..	28th Mar. 1813 ..	19th June 1817 ..	...

2nd Batta.	Bhewdy ..	June 1817 ..	Oct. 1819 ..	...
	Surat... ..	8th Nov. 1819 ..	15th Nov. 1822 ..	...

Infantry.	Cutch ..	1st Dec. 1822 ..	26th Aug. 1824 ..	...
	Ahmedabad ..	27th Sept. 1824 ..	5th Oct. 1825 ..	...
	Deesa ..	13th Nov. 1825 ..	8th Jan. 1828 ..	...

Infantry.	Mhow ..	13th Feb. 1828 ..	14th Mar. 1829 ..	...
	Ahmednuggur ..	20th April 1829 ..	1st Jan. 1834 ..	...
	Bombay ..	17th Jan. 1834 ..	25th Oct. 1836 ..	...

8th Regiment, Bombay				Light Company Field Service.		Sind Campaign.		Bombay and Asirgarh.		Detachment at Hyderabad. On Field Service.	
Satara	...	...	...	8th Nov. 1836	...	...	...	9th Sept. 1840	...	...	...
Kurrachee	...	...	...	1st Oct. 1840	...	...	...	20th Nov. 1841	...	...	...
Sukkur	...	...	...	6th Dec. 1841	...	...	...	6th Feb. 1842	...	...	...
Shikarpur	...	...	...	6th Feb. 1842	...	...	...	4th Dec. 1842	...	...	...
Roree...	...	...	...	19th Dec. 1842	...	...	...	2nd Mar. 1843	...	...	...
Hyderabad	...	...	...	22nd Mar. 1843	...	...	...	15th Mar. 1845	...	...	...
Kurrachee	...	...	...	22nd Mar. 1845	...	...	...	21st Nov. 1845	...	...	...
Ahmedabad	...	...	...	21st Dec. 1845	...	...	...	2nd Nov. 1848	...	...	...
Rajkote	...	...	...	17th Nov. 1848	...	...	...	10th Nov. 1850	...	...	...
Bombay	...	...	...	26th Nov. 1850	...	...	...	1st Jan. 1853	...	...	...
Kurrachee	...	...	...	6th Jan. 1853	...	...	...	20th Dec. 1855	...	...	...
Baroda	...	...	...	7th Jan. 1856	...	...	...	31st Mar. 1859	...	...	...
Sattara	...	...	...	27th April 1859	...	...	...	10th Nov. 1860	...	...	...
Anrunglebad	...	...	...	1st Dec. 1860	...	...	...	22nd May 1861	...	...	...
Sholapore	...	...	...	7th June 1861	...	...	...	9th Nov. 1862	...	...	...
Neemuch	...	...	...	23rd Dec. 1862	...	...	...	16th Dec. 1866	...	...	...
Ahmedabad	...	...	...	23rd Jan. 1867	...	...	...	31st Mar. 1868	...	...	...
Bombay and Abyssinia	...	...	...	1st April 1863	...	...	...	14th May 1868	...	...	...
Ahmedabad	...	...	...	15th May 1868	...	...	...	22nd Feb. 1872	...	...	...
Poona...	...	...	...	24th Feb. 1872	...	...	...	6th Nov. 1878	...	...	...
Satara	...	...	...	13th Nov. 1878	...	...	...	18th Mar. 1880	...	...	...
Poona..	...	...	...	18th Mar. 1880	...	...	...	25th July 1880	...	...	...
Kurrachee	...	...	...	31st July 1880	...	...	...	8th Aug. 1880	...	...	...
Southern Afghanistan	...	...	...	9th Aug. 1880	...	...	...	21st Mar. 1883	...	...	...
Nasrabad	...	...	...	6th April 1883	...	...	...	10th Nov. 1885	...	...	...
Rajkote	...	...	...	24th Dec. 1885	...	...	...	27th Jan. 1889	...	...	...
Pishin	...	...	...	17th Feb. 1889	...	...	...	26th Mar. 1890	...	...	...
Quetta	...	...	...	27th Mar. 1890	...	...	...	23rd Mar. 1891	...	...	...
Ahmednagar...	...	...	...	18th April 1891	...	...	...	6th Jan. 1895	...	...	...
Baroda	...	...	...	12th Mar. 1895	...	...	...	.....	...	...	...

THE
STANDING ORDERS

OF THE

EIGHTH REGIMENT, N. I.



BOMBAY:
PRINTED BY SORABJEE DORABJEE, AT THE
TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

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MDCCCXLVI.

Continued

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STANDING ORDERS

OF THE

VIII. REGIMENT, NATIVE INFANTRY.

SECTION I.

GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF REGIMENTAL DISCIPLINE.

Art. 1. The Officer in Command of a Regiment being held solely responsible for the maintenance, in all situations, of that system of discipline, regularity and economy which is essential in every Military body, it becomes the duty of all under his command, to support and assist him in the attainment of these ends, by a cheerful recognition of his authority, and by that ready deference, and cordial co-operation, which can alone conduce to his success, in upholding the reputation and efficiency of the Regiment entrusted to his charge.

2. The honor and credit of the Regiment should be the first object and consideration with every Officer and Soldier composing it. In proportion as they are made so, will the character of the Regiment stand high, or otherwise, in the Service, while it is obvious how much the fostering of such a principle must conduce to that unanimity and "*Esprit de Corps*" throughout all ranks, which, whether as regards the welfare and comfort of individuals, or the interests of the Public Service, may be justly regarded as affording the best and surest preservative.

3. Nothing more facilitates the maintenance of discipline and good order in a Regiment, than that system or chain of responsibility which should subsist from the highest to the most inferior station, and by which, not only does every individual know his own precise station and what is required of him, but is led to perform his portion of duty the more cheerfully from being satisfied that such portion is peculiarly his share.

4. With this view and as well to establish one uniform system, as to render a constant repetition of directions unnecessary, by placing in the hands of every Officer the ready means of knowing what is required of him in the ordinary discharge of his various Regimental duties, this Code of "Standing Orders" is established for the VIII. Regiment, N. I., in furtherance of the System of Regimental Command, prescribed in the Bombay Military Regulations, to which of course the rules herein laid down are to be regarded as merely subsidiary.

SECTION II.

COMMANDING OFFICER.

Art. 1. To the Commanding Officer all ranks are to look for approbation and favor, while zeal for the honor of the Regiment and for the interests of the public service, characterize their conduct, and on the other hand for displeasure and punishment, should any instance of a contrary spirit and conduct manifest itself in the Regiment.

2. Though official communication with him is to be usually restricted to the channel of the *Adjutant*, it is to be observed, that the Commanding Officer is always personally accessible to every Officer and Soldier, who may desire his counsel or instruction, or may have any representation, or request, to make to him, and that, with reference especially to Section 4, Art. 93, of the Articles of War, if any difference or dispute should arise between any of the Officers, it is the Commanding Officer's duty to arbitrate between them; and that of the Officer to confide such difference or dispute, when necessary, to his adjustment. As no one is more deeply interested in the credit of the Regiment and in maintaining its unblemished character in all parts, Officers must feel satisfied that their honor is safely reposed in his hands, and it is hoped that in all cases in which the appeal is made to the Commanding Officer, or wherein he shall be otherwise called upon to interpose, his decision will be assented to, and his disposal of the question viewed as *final*.

3. Official communication with the Commanding Officer is to be usually restricted to between the hours of 10 and 12 A. M., daily, Sundays excepted, at which time all applications and all returns or other papers requiring his signature are to be laid before him.

4. The Officer in temporary charge of the Regiment during the Commanding Officer's occasional absence from Head Quarters on leave or otherwise, is prohibited from making any permanent promotions or transfers, without first referring them, when practicable, for the Commanding Officer's sanction, nor is he upon any account to introduce any alterations in the system of drill and discipline already established.

SECTION III.

EUROPEAN OFFICERS GENERALLY.

Art. 1. To the European Officers, the Commanding Officer must naturally turn for all that is most material of the assistance he requires in the various and important duties required of him. Every Officer belonging to a Regiment is at all times and under all circumstances accountable for the maintenance and the observance of good order, and the rules and discipline of the Service according to the powers granted him by his Commission, and it is his first duty to afford in these respects, the utmost aid and support to the Commanding Officer. The *example*

of ready obedience and of a zealous and cheerful execution of duty, given by the European Officers of every rank, cannot fail to have the most beneficial influence upon the conduct and discipline of the Native Officers and Soldiers, nor can any circumstance tend more effectually to promote the respect from rank to rank and to preserve that chain of authority and responsibility, which are so essential to the well being and efficiency of a Regiment.

2. Unanimity and a good understanding among the Officers as connected with the character and discipline of a Regiment, are objects of the highest importance, and can only be permanently secured by that habit of mutual respect and that determined fraternity which wherever they subsist, either prevent altogether the occurrence of misunderstandings, or if any such do occur, lead the Officers to unite their joint influence towards their speedy and amicable adjustment. In the unavoidable differences of opinion, which must occasionally arise in the discussion of subjects not strictly of an official nature, concerning the Officers of a Regiment as a body, it is obvious that nothing can more contribute, than this determined spirit of friendliness to lead individual Officers to defer to the opinions and wishes of the majority, or can more effectually guard against those differences of opinion engendering feelings of discussion or estrangement.

3. In a Regiment in which such a spirit of amity pervades the Officers, there can be little danger of a necessity arising for the interposition of the Commanding Officer's authority at "Mess" or other meetings of release from absolute military duty, but all Officers must bear in mind that as he is responsible to his superiors for upholding "at all times and under all circumstances," the maintenance of discipline and subordination, and the preservation of good order, his interposition becomes an imperative duty, should any such necessity ever unhappily arise, and that in his absence the same duty devolves at all such meetings with equal obligation upon the Senior Officer present.

4. As regards the duties of the European Officers with reference to the Native Officers and Soldiers generally, it must be obvious that a competent knowledge of the language of the Country, and of the religion, habits, customs, and prejudices of the different castes, is indispensable to a just and efficient discharge of them. By such knowledge, by a care of offending their particular prejudices, by evincing an interest in their comfort and welfare as Soldiers, and by habitually kind and conciliatory demeanour, it will be found that an influence and ascendancy of the most beneficial kind will be secured, alike facilitating the duties of the European Officers and attaching the Native Soldiers more firmly to the Service.

5. It is the duty of all Officers to notice all negligence or impropriety of conduct in the Non-Commissioned Officers or Soldiers, *whether on or off duty*, and to report the same for the information of the Commanding Officer, and they are enjoined to order into arrest or confinement, at their discretion, any Non-Commissioned Officer or Soldier, whom they may detect in disorderly practices, or who may be conducting themselves in a manner unbecoming Soldiers.

6. Whenever any Officer may find it necessary to order any man into arrest or confinement, he will within four hours report the circumstance to the Adjutant, giving a brief summary of the circumstances which led to his adopting this measure, and on the following day will attend at Orderly Room, to furnish any additional information the Commanding Officer may require.

7. The awarding of Punishment to Defaulters is, as a general rule, restricted to the Commanding Officer of the Regiment or Detachment, and the Officers Commanding or in charge of the Companies to which Defaulters may belong. The only exceptions to this rule are, in the cases of the Adjutant and of the Officer Commanding a Regimental Parade, or Roll-call, who for the support of their authority, will exercise the same powers in the Regiment in respect to "*Drills*" and "*Knap-sack Drills*" as Officers Commanding Companies in their Companies, handing up such cases as may appear to them inadequately met by their punishment to the Commanding Officer. All other Officers will send Defaulters to the Officers Commanding their own Companies for punishment.

8. All Officers on first joining the Regiment will be attached to the "*Drills*" and placed under the immediate orders of the Adjutant for instruction in all the various duties required of them. Until reported by the Adjutant as duly qualified by a competent proficiency in these, they will remain so attached and be required to attend all Courts-Martial, Committees, &c., nor can they during this period be entrusted with any command or charge whatever. On being reported proficient by the Adjutant, they will undergo an examination by the Commanding Officer, and their discharge from the "*Drill*" notified in Regimental Orders.

9. The European Officers are expected to set an example of neatness at all times in their dress, especially when on duty, and to pay a scrupulous regard to having every part of their uniform complete and in strict uniformity with the Regulation and established Regimental Patterns.

10. All Officers re-joining from leave or detached duty after an absence of more than three days will report their arrival in writing through the Adjutant and personally to the Commanding Officer.

11. No official paper of any kind is to be furnished on less than half a sheet of foolscap paper.

12. It is the duty of every Officer to acquaint himself with the Daily Orders, as also with all Orders which having been issued, may be still in force, and with the established regulations and usages of the Army and Regiment: and as the Orders, &c., are open for the perusal of all Officers at the Adjutant's Office, the plea of ignorance can never be admitted as any excuse for the non-observance of any.

SECTION IV.

OFFICERS COMMANDING COMPANIES.

Art. 1. It is upon the Officers Commanding Companies, that the

conduct, efficiency, and credit of a Regiment, in a great measure, depend, and it is to them especially that the Commanding Officer looks for effectually carrying out the system of discipline established, and the fostering of that *Esprit de Corps* among all the subordinate Native ranks which may stimulate them, whether on or off duty, to evince a regard to the credit and character of the Regiment by a conduct and demeanour at all times orderly, smart and soldier-like.

2. With a view to exalt and strengthen their authority and influence in promoting these ends, they will in the interior management of their Companies, be left as far as possible uninterfered with, and it is hoped that by a diligent, strict and impartial exercise of their own authority in encouraging merit and repressing irregularity, there will seldom be found occasion for the interposition of that of the Commanding Officer.

3. Assured of the Commanding Officer's confidence and support in such a discharge of their duties, they must also bear in mind the importance of conciliating the confidence and attachment of those placed in their charge. These are not only indispensable requisites towards the satisfactory exercise of their command, but will afford the best proof also of its being conducted with due regard to the credit and comfort of their men, and in the manner most conducive to the reputation of the Regiment and interests of the Service.

4. With a view to facilitate the discharge of their duties, Officers Commanding Companies are expected to seek counsel and advice from the Officer Commanding the Regiment whenever occasion may render it necessary. This may be done personally at Orderly hour; but all written communications on these matters are to be made through the Adjutant only.

5. In furtherance of the system of establishing a chain of responsibility from the highest to the lowest rank, each Company is to be permanently divided into two Sub-divisions and Four Sections or Squads, with a due proportion of Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers. The Subedar is to have the general charge of the Company under the European Officer Commanding: the Jemadar that of the Right Sub-division, the Color-Havildar that of the Left: each Section of Squad is to be under the immediate charge of a Havildar. These Squad Havildars must be held strictly responsible for the general efficiency and soldier-like appearance of their Squad, and be constantly kept in mind that their prospects of future advancement, mainly depend upon the zeal and assiduity they may evince in the performance of their Squad duties.

6. Size and Squad Rolls will be revised and re-made half-yearly, viz., on the 1st January and 1st July, between which periods no transfers are to be made from one Section to another, unless any very great inequality in the relative number of the men, or other imperative reasons should render it necessary.

7. The instruction and improvement of those under their command is an essential part of the duty of Officers Commanding Companies. With this view they should make themselves always accessible to their men, and endeavour to improve their knowledge in such parts of their

Military Duties, as cannot be taught merely on the Parade Ground. They must give their constant attention to the instruction of their Non-Commissioned Officers, and be specially diligent in instructing their Squad Havildar in all the minutiae of duty, so as to render them in all respects competent to instruct their men in the due care of their arms, accoutrements, &c., the proper mode of cleaning their arms, belts, &c., the established mode of fitting accoutrements, of packing their kit in their knapsacks, of fixing flints and every other particular of this kind, without a perfect knowledge of which, it is quite impossible that these Non-Commissioned Officers can effectively perform their Squad duties, or be respected by the Soldiers under them.

8. It is most essential that the station and respectability of the Native Commissioned and Non-Commissioned Officers, should be as much as possible upheld with the men: Officers Commanding Companies, therefore, must be very cautious in reproving them for any irregularity, neglect of duty, or awkwardness, &c., in the presence of, or hearing of the Privates, lest they should thereby weaken their authority and respectability in the eyes of their inferiors: indeed admonition conveyed in mild terms, and without exposure of the individual, whatever may be his rank, will in general be found to have a much better effect than that which tends to humiliate him in the eyes of his inferiors or comrades, or to lower him in his own estimation, unless where any repeated neglect or irregularity on the part of a Non-Commissioned Officer may render it necessary for the sake of *example* that the reproof should be made in public. With the same view, approbation on the other hand, when merited should be unreservedly expressed, and the individual receiving it, will not only be gratified by the open manifestation of the approbation and good will of his superior, but it will also have the effect of encouraging others to adopt the conduct which has thus obtained it.

9. In all cases in which it may be found necessary to reprove a Native Commissioned Officer for any neglect or irregularity in his Company duties, it must be done privately, at the Quarters of the Officer Commanding the Company, and in the event of repeated reproof being necessary, he must be reported to the Commanding Officer.

10. Officers Commanding Companies have the sole charge of all arms, accoutrements, ammunition belonging to their Companies. It is their especial duty to see that these are at all times complete, and fit for service; that the accoutrements are correctly fitted and together with the arms and other appointments marked in accordance with the Regulations. They must enforce a due care of the ammunition in possession of their men, and see that no loose or broken ammunition is permitted to remain in their pouches.

11. Every Soldier must be held individually responsible for the care of his own arms, accoutrements, &c., and Officers must enforce this by minutely investigating the manner in which any breakage, loss or damage may have occurred, in order that if it should have been the result of neglect or carelessness, the repair or replacing of the same may be effected at the expense of the man himself, with which view, every such instance is to be reported for the information of the Commanding Officer.

12. Officers Commanding Companies are equally responsible for the regulated clothing, necessities and marching kit, being at all times kept up in an efficient condition by every individual in their Companies, agreeably to the following list and in conformity with established patterns.

13. The following table shows the articles of clothing, necessities and marching kit, which every Non-Commissioned Officer and Soldier is required to keep complete and at his own expense.

Clothing.	{	1	Full Dress Coat.	Agreeably to sealed Patterns in the Adjutant's Office.
		1	Pair Black Cloth Trowsers.	
		2	Pairs Black Cotton or Linen Trowsers.	
		1	Pair Shoes with Buckles.	
		1	Full Dress Cap, complete.	
		1	Undress Cap, complete.	
		2	White Linen Jackets (Regimental.)	
		2	Pairs White Trowsers.	
		1	Pair Epaulettes or Wings.	
		1	Stock and 2 Covers.	
		1	White Linen Cap and Cover.	
		1	Cloak.	
Necessaries.	{	1	Pair Braces.	
		1	Button-cleaning Stick.	
		3	Mirzas.	
		2	Chuddurs.	
		1	Shoe Brush.	
		1	Cloth Brush.	
Marching kit.	{	1	Doputta (about 2½ yards long.)	
		1	Dhotee or Pyjama	
		1	* Small Sleeping Carpet. 6 by 3.	
		1	* Tuwwa (Iron)	
		1	* Juelsee (Brass.)	
		1	* Puttebee (Brass.)	
		1	Water Canteen.	
		1	Brass Lota (small.)	
		1	* Pullee (Brass.)	
		1	* Kuttoora (Brass.)	
		1	Haversack.	

The articles in the preceding table marked*—will be considered as kit, not usually worn or carried in the knapsack when marching, and for which carriage will be provided at the Soldier's expense: these are to be rolled up in the sleeping carpet, together with the other articles of private kit, so that on Field Service the whole of each man's baggage may be contained in one bundle.

14. To ensure an effectual attention on the part of Officers Commanding Companies to the clothing and proper fitting of the accoutrements of their men they will have private Inspection Parades of their Companies once a week either in "*full dress*," "*undress*," "*marching order*," or otherwise at their discretion; these Parades are to be when practicable, in the evening, and Companies are on all occasions of these Inspections to be paraded in column of Sections, as per size Roll, in order that Officers may be the better enabled to judge of the degree of attention and assiduity paid by each Non-commissioned Officer to his Squad duties. They may at their discretion order up any Squads, or particular men at any suitable time for Inspection at their own quarters,

but the Company weekly Inspections are to be always held on the Regimental Parade Ground near the Company's Lines.

15. Officers Commanding Companies are responsible that every man under their command receives the just and full amount of his pay, batta, hutting money, and every other allowance, and that no stoppage or deduction is made therefrom, except with the express sanction of the Commanding Officer. The Companies are to be regularly marched up to the Officer's quarters for Pay, "*in undress*" *with side arms*—under the Senior Native Officer or Non-Commissioned Officer present with each. The men on guard are to be marched up in the same manner and paid on the following day. The men in Hospital to be paid by a Native Officer personally.

16. All stoppages, on whatever account they may be made, are to be inserted in the Acquittance Rolls of Companies of the month in which they occur, and in the case of "*General Stoppages*" on account of new Supplies of Clothing or necessaries, the total amount of them paid each month to the Paymaster is to be stated in writing in addition to the customary Certificates at the foot of the Acquittance Rolls, attested by the Signatures of the Officer Commanding the Company and the Paymaster as having received the amount specified.

17. Officers must discourage as much as possible, all borrowing of money by their men, and on this head are referred to the G. O. by the Commander-in-Chief under date the 21st August 1846.

18. As Officers Commanding Companies have abundant opportunities afforded them of becoming well acquainted with the character of their own men, it is expected that they will be at all times able to afford the Commanding Officer every information he may desire, since he will necessarily rely much upon their discernment and intimate knowledge of the merits of individuals in making selections for Promotion, &c.

19. Promotion to the ranks of Lance Naïque, Naïque, and Havaldar, will not be as a matter of course given in the Company in which the casualty occurs; but the principle will be as far as possibly can be adopted (consistent with the interests of the Regiment) of giving each Company its fair share of promotion. The Flank Companies being picked men of the whole Regiment will be considered entitled to an excess of promotion over the Battalion Companies in the proportion of two to one.

20. The Officers Commanding the Flank Companies will be permitted to select men from the Regiment to fill vacancies as they occur subject to the confirmation of the Commanding Officer. An Officer merely holding "*charge*" of them is not entitled to this privilege.

21. Officers Commanding or in charge of Companies are authorized to adjudge the following kinds and degrees of Punishment to their Non-Commissioned Officers and Soldiers for minor offences against good order and discipline, viz. —

1. Drills, to the extent of six for any offence.
2. Knapsack Drills to the same extent provided the offender be below the Rank of Naïque.
3. Parades for inspection in "*full dress*."
4. Extra Guard or Picquet duty, for one tour only however when the men may be three successive nights off duty.

5. Entry in the Defaulter's Book combined with any of the above Officers will hand up all cases, to which the above punishment may appear to them to be insufficient, to the commanding Officer, who will, at his discretion, award severer degrees of their punishments, personal restraint in the Regimental Quarter, Guard or Conjee house, or finally offenders before Courts Martial.

22. Officers will, on all occasions of handing up Defaulters to the commanding Officer, wait upon him at the *Orderly Room* with such Defaulters, in order to inform him fully of the offence charged, the man's general character &c., &c., They should endeavour to lead their men habitually to regard the mere circumstance of being thus handed up to the commanding Officer as of itself a severe punishment, which every good Soldier should anxiously desire to avoid. Defaulters whose punishment is interrupted by sickness or other cause, are to be required when again available for duty, to make good all Drills, &c., remaining due.

23. The names of all Defaulters who shall have had no offence recorded against them in the "*General Defaulter's List*"—for the space of one year—shall be struck out, by having the word "*Redeemed*" inserted in red ink, attested by the Adjutant's signature. The names of "*Defaulters*" in the "*Company Defaulter's List*," shall be struck out and marked as "*Redeemed*" attested in red ink by the signature of the Officer commanding the Company, provided that the Defaulter shall have kept out of the book for six consecutive months.

24. All men whose names stand in the Defaulter's book, forfeit, during the period their offences may remain unredeemed, all claims to promotion, furlough, line leave, and every other benefit or indulgence. Entry in the *Defaulter's book*, will, under the foregoing rules, be a really severe punishment, and by a judicious application of it, Officers commanding Companies, will, it is hoped, find it operate most beneficially as well in preventing offences, as in reclaiming offenders. Officers must guard against making this punishment too common, and should therefore reserve it for aggravated or instances of repeated misconduct; and they are enjoined to enhance it further in the estimation of their men, by pointing out to them that the *record* against them will prejudice their claims hereafter to the benefits of the Pension Establishment, which by the regulations of Government are made dependant upon the characters they receive from their Regiments.

25. In the cases of young and inexperienced Soldiers, reproof and admonition should first be tried, punishment should be however resorted to when a repetition of misconduct shall have shewn that a milder treatment has produced no effect. Soldiers will thus be led to observe that their characters are always held in due consideration by their Officers, and that punishment will not be inflicted if discipline can be maintained without it.

26. On the other hand, however, Officers must carefully guard against the practice of allowing "*irregularities*" even though of a trifling nature to pass unnoticed, unless forced upon their attention in the

shape of some outrageous breach of discipline, than which no practice can be more fatal to the discipline of a Regiment.

27. Officers must above all, bear in mind that the *prevention* of crime, is the object of all punishment, and that punishment is only one of many means by which this object can be obtained. The timely interference of Officers, their personal acquaintance and intercourse with their men, which are sure to be repaid by the Soldier's confidence and attachment, and above all their personal *example*, are the most efficacious means of preventing military offences on the part of the men, and it is most usually found that when Officers are earnest and zealous in the discharge of their duty, and competent to their respective stations, frequent recurrence to punishment will be unnecessary.

28. They will personally investigate as far as possible all applications, complaints, claims, &c., amongst their men. It is themselves whom they should encourage the men to look up to and confide in, as a just arbiter and assured friend on all occasions; and Officers must ever bear in mind that when redress sought is impracticable, it is still in their power to listen with patience to the Soldier's statement, and to show him that his feelings have not been disregarded. But whilst with this end in view they will be always accessible to their men, Officers must avoid admitting unnecessary or frivolous appeals or complaints against the Native commissioned and Non-commissioned ranks, as any encouragement given to these, tends to lower their authority and thus interrupt that chain of responsibility which it is so important to preserve.

29. Whenever any matter of dispute or complaint may occur between men of different Companies, the Officers commanding each will confer together in its adjustment, the junior of the two, waiting upon the senior at his quarters for this purpose. Should any material difference of opinion arise in its adjustment, the case will be handed up through the proper channel for the decision of the commanding Officer.

30. All caste disputes or grievances are to be brought to the notice of the commanding Officer.

31. To guard against any undue influence being exerted by the Native Officers to suppress any complaints or grievances on the part of their men, Officers commanding Companies will make a point of enquiring of their men, at their weekly inspections, whether they have any complaints or petitions to make. Every Officer, Non-commissioned Officer and Private, possesses a right of appeal to the commanding Officer.

32. For the rules with regard to securing the property of *Deceased Soldiers*, Officers are referred to Jameson's Code, Section XXII, page 248. The whole of the accounts and papers connected with the estates of the deceased will be lodged in the Adjutant's Office on the 3rd day after pay day of the month succeeding a man's death.

33. Native commissioned, Non-commissioned Officers or Soldiers, attending at their Officers quarters to make their reports, or on any other duty, are not to be unnecessarily detained; the time for making

the ordinary reports of Companies is fixed, and Officers are always to be ready to receive them at the appointed hour. Officers in like manner are to be most particular in attending their Company inspection parades at the exact time fixed.

34. All Officers will for the space of one year after obtaining charge of a Company, furnish all Official Returns, Rolls, &c., connected with their Company in their own hand writing.

35. Two copies of the Regimental Standing Orders will be provided by the Officers commanding each Company, for the care of which he will be responsible. These will be always sent up for inspection with the following Books:

1. Acquittance Book, &c.
2. Register Roll, &c.
3. „ of Heirs, &c.
4. Return of Arms, &c.
5. Defaulters Book.

36. They will furnish the following Returns, &c., every month agreeably to the established forms, for the commanding Officer's information: —

Acquittance Rolls,	}	At 10 A. M. of the 25th day of every month.
Returns of Arms, &c.		

SECTION V.

THE ADJUTANT.

Art. 1. The Adjutant is the immediate organ of the commanding Officer's commands, and the usual channel of communication with him upon all points of duty: all orders delivered by the Adjutant therefore, however communicated, are to be considered as coming immediately from the commanding Officer, and are to be received and obeyed by every person in the Regiment without hesitation.

2. The discipline and drill of a Regiment depend very materially upon the zeal and ability of the Officer filling this appointment. A perfect knowledge of all the detail of *Drill and Field Exercise* established for the Army: a competent colloquial knowledge of the Native language: attachment to the Native Soldiery: a familiar acquaintance with their customs, habits and prejudices: as well as with the regulations and usages of the Service: great command of temper, and above all, a pride and pleasure in the appointment itself and the duties appertaining to it, are among the chief requisites to qualify an Officer for the appointment.

3. The Adjutant has the charge of all the Regimental records, orders, correspondence, &c., &c., relating to the organization and discipline of the Regiment; no part of them will ever on any account be destroyed without the express sanction of the commanding Officer.

4. He will regulate the details of all duties. He is responsible for the correctness of all "*Rosters*" which will be kept in his office at all times ready for inspection during Office hours, viz. 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.—He will control those of the Havildar Major and Orderlies of companies.

5. When the Regt. is ordered to be under arms, he will be responsible for its being properly told off and ready at the appointed hour. He is to inspect all Detachments previously to their being delivered over to the Officers appointed to command them, and he is responsible for the general cleanliness and completeness of all guards marched off from the Regimental Parade.

6. It is the duty of the Adjutant to take care that all Regimental Guards and Sentries have their orders correctly, and he is therefore, entitled at all times to examine into the state of guards, the number of sentries, how posted, what orders they have received; in short to enquire into every thing that relates to the duty of Guards.

7. The authority vested in the Adjutant with regard to *Defaulters*, is laid down in Section III. Art. 7.

8. It will be his duty to see that all awards to defaulters of "*Drills*" &c., and entries in the "*General Defaulter Book*"—are duly carried into effect. For this purpose he will be furnished by Officers commanding Companies with a memorandum, shewing the number of drills, &c., a Defaulter may be sentenced to undergo. Upon the completion of the award, the memorandum will be returned countersigned by the Adjutant as having been "*duly inflicted*."

9. He will take care that all Non-commissioned Officers and Private of the Regiment having been absent from the duty for more than one month, from whatever cause, are, on rejoining again, attached to the drill, and that together with all those remanded to it for instruction by Officers commanding Companies, they are not permitted to rejoin the ranks until duly qualified.

10. The Drill Masters will be usually appointed under the Adjutant's selection, and promotions will be made by the commanding Officer among the most deserving of them upon his recommendation.

11. Recruits though posted to Companies, will until they join the ranks, be solely under the Adjutant's command.

12. In posting Recruits to Companies and in making transfers, the Adjutant will endeavour so to regulate them, as to equalize as far as practicable, in each rank, the general height, standing in the Service, and the numbers of each caste, in all the Battalion companies. When Recruits are posted to Companies he is to furnish Register rolls of them to the Officers commanding.

13. When men are transferred from one Company to another, he will see that the Register rolls furnished by Officers commanding Companies, correspond with the *General Register* in his Office. To effect this purpose the Register rolls of all men transferred, will be forwarded to him by the Officer commanding the Company from which the transfer is ordered. The Adjutant countersigning it, (if correct),

will then forward it on to the Officer commanding the Company to which the transfer is made.

14. He will furnish all European Officers proceeding in command of detachments, with Nominal rolls with dates of rank and enlistment of every Commissioned, Non-commissioned Officer and Soldier belonging to them, as also of any who may be subsequently sent to join them. These Nominal rolls will be furnished to him by Officers commanding Companies, and the Adjutant will countersign them in attestation of their correctness and then make them over to the Officer commanding the detachment.

15. He is responsible for all Returns and Official paper furnished to his Office by the Officers of the Regiment, being framed in strict accordance with the prescribed forms, and is therefore authorized to return to them for correction any which are not framed in strict conformity therewith.

16. The Sealed patterns of Clothing and Necessaries agreeably to the prescribed List for the guidance of Officers commanding Companies will be kept in his Office, and it will be his duty to bring to the notice of the commanding Officer any deviation from these patterns which may come beneath his observation.

17. The Musicians of the Regiment are under the charge of the Adjutant, although borne upon the strength of Companies. These men are to be kept effective to the Service as Soldiers and perfectly drilled, as being liable to serve in the ranks on any emergency.

The Drummers, Fifers and Buglers, are also in his charge. It will be his duty to superintend their instruction in the several "*calls or beats*," and to take care that these are taught in strict accordance with the established system of the Army.

18. The Adjutant has the charge of the "*Recruit Boys*" and it will be his duty to see that none but the Orphans and Sons of Native Soldiers of the Army, are allowed to get enlisted among them.

19. He will keep a list open at his office to the Native Officers and Soldiers of the Regiment, for registering the names of any of the Sons, as well as any Orphans of Native Officers or Soldiers deceased as candidates for vacancies that may occur, and on an occasion of a vacancy, he will submit this List, together with such information as he has been able to obtain of the character and qualifications of each candidate, to the commanding Officer.

20. It is the Adjutant's duty to warn all parties and evidences in the Regiment upon all occasions of Courts Martial, &c.

21. The following Books will be kept by the Adjutant.

1. General Register.
2. Monthly Return.
3. Morning Report.
4. Regimental Orders.
5. Brigade or Station Orders.
6. General Letter Book.
7. Regimental ditto.

8. Court Martial Register.
9. General Orders.
10. Record Book.
11. Register of General Orders.
12. Descriptive Roll of Native Officers.
13. Distribution Return.
14. Articles of War.
15. Field Exercise and Evolutions.
16. Dress Regulations.
17. Bombay Code and Supplements.
18. Jameson's Code and Supplements.
19. Standing Orders.
20. Register of Unclaimed Property, &c.
21. Register of Furloughs.
22. Register of Loans.

The above Books to be of a uniform size bound and labelled in gilt letters.

22. The General Register must be kept up with the greatest care, all entries in it are to be made under the Adjutant's superintendence, no erasure or alteration is to be made unless attested by the Adjutant's initials in red ink.

23. The Regimental Books and Records are to be considered as open *at the Office* to all Officers of the Regiment with the exception of letters and correspondence.

24. Though it is the Adjutant's duty to circulate all orders, he is by no means responsible for their reaching the Officers if absent from their houses, and should any Officer be from home at the period of their circulation, he must on his return, inform himself of their nature.

25. It will be his duty to keep a vigilant watch over the conduct of all ranks in the Regiment and to bring to the notice of the commanding Officer any the slightest deviation he may observe from Orders or established usage on the part of any, in the discharge of their Military duties.

26. The Regimental Tailors will be employed under his superintendence when required, in making and refitting the clothing and appointments of the men.

SECTION VI.

THE QUARTER MASTER, INTERPRETER AND PAYMASTER.

Art. 1. He is responsible for the records of his Office in its different departments.

2. The Regimental Books and Records prescribed by the regulations of the Army or by Regimental Order, are to be kept up in a per-

fect and neat state, and to be ready at all times for inspection by the commanding Officer.

3. He will attend Orderly Room every Monday morning to report and to receive orders relative to his department.

The Quarter Master.

4. Has charge of all Regimental public buildings and Barrack furniture, of all arms, accoutrements, ammunition, clothing, &c., in the Regimental stores, and when in the Field of all Camp equipage and carriage.

5. He has the General charge of the Lines of the Regiment, is responsible that they are kept clean and that no encroachments are made on the Streets by buildings of any description.

6. He will occasionally visit and inspect the Regimental public buildings, and see that they are in a serviceable condition: and he will report to the commanding Officer any injury done to them or to fixtures and fastenings, which may appear to him as having occurred otherwise than by fair wear and tear.

7. When in the field or marching, he is responsible for the Camp being pitched in strict accordance to orders, and when the encamping ground is left to his selection, he must be careful to fix it in a position where water may be procurable, and obtain every information possible relative to supplies, &c.

8. He is always to meet the Regiment on its approaching the encampment and point out to the commanding Officer the best route to the Lines.

9. The Regimental Store room is under his immediate charge and he is responsible for the due care of all the public stores contained in it.

10. The Store rooms will be open daily from 8. A. M. till noon (Sundays excepted) for the receipt and issue of stores.

11. All arms, accoutrements, and ammunition, returned into the Regimental stores, by Officers commanding Companies, are to be carefully examined, and if damaged, a full explanation of the cause must be rendered.

12. The arms accoutrements, &c., of men proceeding on furlough, going into Hospital, &c., are to be received and taken care of in the Regimental store room, but to prevent mistakes, these sets of arms &c., will be kept separate and ticketed with each man's name and Company before being received.

13. All arms and accoutrements in the stores will be cleaned every Saturday: for this purpose the Quarter Master will acquaint the Adjutant with the number of men he will require for this purpose, who will furnish the number from "*The Defaulter's List*."

14. The Stores, &c., in the Store room will be counted and examined once a quarter, viz., on the 1st day of February, May, August and November, by a Regimental Committee: the proceedings will be

prepared by the Quarter Master agreeably to the prescribed form and filled in by the Committee.

15. He is to report all losses or deficiencies of arms, &c., &c., to the commanding Officer, having first obtained the fullest information as to the manner in which the loss has occurred.

16. The repairing of arms and accoutrements will take place under the Quarter Master's superintendence and direction, and he is responsible for the fitness and ability of the Armourers, Moochees, entertained in his department.

17. The Quarter Master will furnish every Officer proceeding in command of a Detachment Outpost with a return of the public stores of every description sent with it.

18. He will take the earliest opportunity of getting unserviceable arms, accoutrements and stores of whatever kind, replaced from the general stores, and to do his utmost to keep the Regiment complete at all times in every part of its equipment.

The following Returns will be kept by the Quarter Master:—

1. Abstract Book.
2. Remittance Book.
3. Indent Book.
4. Letter Book.
5. Distribution Book, containing the accounts of Officers and Men's pay.
6. Arms and accoutrement Book, containing ammunition, Barrack furniture and Camp equipage.
7. Clothing Book.
8. Treasure Chest Cash Account Book.]
9. Register of sums lodged by individuals in the Regiment in the Regimental treasure chest.
10. Camp followers and equipage.

The Interpreter.

19. The Interpreter's duties scarcely require to be minutely detailed but their importance on many occasions render it imperative that he should spare no pains in endeavouring to improve his knowledge of the Native languages, and especially of attaining that colloquial expertness which is acquired for a just and satisfactory discharge of his duty, when attending, at Courts Martial.

20. It is his duty to interpret any Orders to the Regiment that may be required, in such plain language as may be easily and distinctly understood, and to prepare or translate any Native letters, petitions, &c., which may be required.

21. Translations in Hindustani and Mahratti of the parts of the Regimental Standing Orders referring to the Native Officers and Soldiers, are to be kept in his Office.

22. He has charge of the Regimental School, of which he has the immediate direction and management. The Pundit and Schoolmasters

are under his orders, and he is responsible that none but such as are of respectable character and fully competent to the duties of teaching are permitted to fill these appointments.

23. He will do all in his power to encourage the men and the boys of the Regiment who attend the school, in their studies not only by making those who evince particular diligence or cleverness, in his recommendation of them at the annual distribution of prizes by the Reviewing Officer, but by particularly bringing them to the favorable notice of the commanding Officer during the year for other benefits and rewards.

24. He has authority to inflict minor punishments, in cases of misbehaviour whilst actually in attendance at school, aggravated cases will of course be reported to the commanding Officer.

25. He will prepare and submit to the commanding Officer on the 1st Monday of every month, a written report of the state of the school, specifying the number and names of men and boys attending it, and shewing the progress made, with such particular mention of individuals as he may think proper.

The Pay Master.

26. The Paymaster has charge of all the general Accounts of the Regiment, with the Pay, Commissariat, Clothing and other Public departments, as well as with Officers commanding Companies, and is responsible for the regular adjustment of all claims by or against the Regiment.

27. The Regimental treasure chest is under his sole charge, and should never be opened but in his presence. For security, the chest will be kept in the Regimental Quarter Guard and a Sentry placed over it as his sole charge. A daily report will be made of it from the Quarter Guard to the Paymaster; and whenever it is taken from the Regimental Quarter Guard, a file of men will be invariably sent with it and a report be made of its re-deposit in the Guard to him.

28. Any Officer or Soldier in the Regiment is to be considered entitled to lodge money in the Regimental treasure chest, contained in sealed bags, but the responsibility of the Paymaster is limited to seeing that it is received and delivered in this estate.

29. He will attend at the Station Pay Office every month on the appointed day, to receive the pay of the Regiment, and after receipt report for the commanding Officer's information in order that the day and hour of issue may be notified in Regimental Orders. Officers who may prefer their own abstracts for payment upon the Regimental Paymaster will be furnished with pay at the same time that it may be issued to the men. The payment of the Officers is never to be delayed beyond the day succeeding that on which the pay of the Regiment is issued.

30. Upon issuing pay, the Paymaster will furnish a memorandum attested by his signature to Officers commanding Companies of all

deductions made from the amount of their abstracts (which will be also furnished then) detailing clearly on what account the stoppage is made and by what authority.

31. The Paymaster will furnish a written statement on the last day of every month, to the commanding Officer, shewing an account of all Regimental monies in his charge and the actual cash balance on that date in the treasure chest.

SECTION VII.

THE ORDERLY OFFICER.

Art. 1. The Officer of the day has the general charge of the Regimental Guards, and it is his immediate duty to meet any call or occurrence in the lines requiring the presence of an European Officer.

2. He will march off the Regimental Guards and picquets: he will visit all public Regimental Guards at or about sunset: when in the field or marching he will visit then at uncertain hours during the night: he will pay the most particular attention to the dress and appearance of the men and to their conduct while on duty, and will make a written report to the commanding Officer, of all neglects or irregularities on the part of Guards and Sentries which may come to his notice.

3. He will direct the Native Officer of the day, to visit the Regimental Guards also during the day and night at uncertain hours, once or oftener at his discretion, and be particularly careful to report to him any neglect or irregularity he may observe.

4. The Orderly Officer will visit the Hospital at the least once a day when in Garrison, before 3 A. M., and when in the field or marching in addition thereto will visit it about half an hour before sunset. He will have the rolls called, see that the men are furnished with proper cots and clean clothing, and that the Hospital and its immediate vicinity are clean and free from filth of any kind.

5. He will direct the Native Officer of the day to visit the Hospital also, at uncertain hours, at the least once during the afternoon or evening, to have the roll called and the names of any men found to be absent without leave reported to the Surgeon.

6. The Orderly Officer, on visiting the Hospital, is to pass leisurely through it, so that every man may have an opportunity of speaking to him, and he is to ascertain by personal enquiry of the men generally, whether they have cause for complaint, or are in want of anything. This is an important part of his duty, which is not to be limited to merely riding up to the Hospital and ascertaining the number of the sick.

7. The Orderly Officer will attend all Regimental parades and roll calls when not prevented by other urgent duty.

8. In all cases of fire occurring within the lines of the Regiment,

he will immediately proceed to the spot with the party told of daily for this duty, and afford all the assistance in his power towards the preservation of public and private property.

9. All extraordinaries requiring the commanding Officer's interposition, he will furnish an immediate report of.

10. During his tour of duty, he is on no account to quit the lines of the Regiment but be ready at all times to receive reports and to proceed wherever his presence may be required. On appearing out of his quarters, he will invariably appear in uniform accoutred.

11. The Orderly Officer on being relieved will furnish a written report to the commanding Officer by 9 A. M. according to the established form as follows:

Form.

Camp Ahmedabad,

1st Sept. 1846.

I yesterday marched off the Regimental Guards and picquets, visited the Hospital at 7 A. M., attended morning and evening roll call parade, visited the Regimental Guards and duly performed all the duties of Orderly Officer as in force at this date.

Extraordinaries.—None (or as the case may be.)

A. B. Lieutenant.

Relieving Officer Lt. C. D.

Orderly Officer relieved.

12. The Orderly Officer will go through the whole of the lines soon after the time at which the lights are directed to be extinguished. He will also tell off the usual patrols from the Quarter Guard at sunset, to go round at different hours during the night.

SECTION VIII.

THE SERJEANT MAJOR.

Art. 1. The Serjeant-Major is under the immediate orders of the Adjutant whose principal assistant he is, and to whom alone under the commanding Officer, he is responsible: he is charged in a secondary degree with the responsibility which rests on that Officer in all that relates to the drill, the examination of men paraded for duty, and to the parade training generally of the Native non-commissioned Officers and Soldiers.

2. He will attend the parade of all guards, detachments, &c., and assist in seeing that they are clean and properly dressed and in a state for service.

3. As he usually lives in the immediate vicinity of the men's lines he will generally be sooner informed of any irregularities than any European in the Regiment: he should therefore be very attentive to their behaviour especially to that of the Native non-commissioned

Officers, and should not fail to report to the Adjutant anything that may come to his knowledge tending to effect the discipline of the Regiment.

4. It is most essential at the same time, that he should cultivate a good understanding and kindly feeling with the men generally, and he is especially enjoined to be most careful in avoiding giving offence to any of their *caste* or religious feelings.

5. In the discharge of his "*Drill duties*," he must be careful to exercise a perfect command of temper: "be patient not rigorous where endeavour and good will are apparent."—and he must exercise a vigilant superintendence over the Drill-masters under his authority in these respects, and see that their instruction is in all its details in strict conformity with the regulations.

6. In cases of disrespect or opposition to his authority, he may at once order any Soldier into confinement, but he will usually report all cases of misconduct to the Adjutant who will always fully support the Serjeant Major's authority.

SECTION IX.

THE QUARTER MASTER SERJEANT.

Art. 1. The Quarter Master Serjeant is under the immediate orders of the Quarter Master, whom he is to assist in the care of the stores and in all the other duties of his department.

2. It is his duty to see that the parade ground is cleared and cleaned, and that the flags for exercise are always ready and pitched according to orders.

3. He will go through the lines once every day and see that they are kept clean, and that all orders regarding to them are duly attended to, he will point out any deviation in the first instance to the Senior Native Officer of the Company in which it may occur, and if not immediately remedied, he will report it to the Quarter Master.

4. He will promptly obey all orders communicated to him by the Serjeant Major, the Adjutant or Quarter Master's Orderlies and will attend and report himself every Monday morning at orderly hour to the Adjutant.

5. The Rules laid down in the 3rd, 4th, 5th and 6th Articles of Section VIII. for the guidance of the Serjeant Major, are to be considered as applying also to the Quarter Master Serjeant.

SECTION X.

NATIVE COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Art. 1. It is the duty of the Native commissioned Officers to uphold and support the authority of the European Officers in the Regiment

and to their utmost to enforce obedience to the Regulations of the Service, as well as the strictest observance, on or off duty, of all the rules and usages of the Regiment.

2. They are expected at all times to set an example to the men, of ready obedience and of a zealous and cheerful execution of duty, and thus to stimulate and encourage them to a steady and patient endurance of the difficulties and privations which are inseparable from Military Service.

3. They are to report all irregularities falling within their notice to the Officer commanding their Companies, and to give immediate information to them of any discontent or grievances among the men which may come to their knowledge.

4. In the event of any disturbance in the bazar or the vicinity of the lines during the night, in which there may be reason to support any of the men of the Regiment may be implicated, the Subedar Major, or in his absence the Senior Native Officer, is authorized to assemble the Regiment instantly and cause the rolls to be called sending an immediate report to the Adjutant, as on occasions of this kind, prompt measures are of the utmost importance.

5. They are authorized to order any Non-commissioned Officer or Soldier into confinement, reporting the circumstances immediately to the Adjutant and attending orderly room on the succeeding morning to furnish any further information which may be required.

6. Native Officers desiring medical advice on slight occasions will attend at the Hospital at the usual hour, but when labouring under any disorder and borne in the sick report, they will be attended at their own quarters by the Surgeon of the Regiment.

7. Native Officers in sick report are to confine themselves to the lines of the Regiment, but they are permitted to quit them for the purpose of taking exercise on the recommendation of the Surgeon, duly reported by him to the Adjutant for the commanding Officer's information.

8. All applications for exchanges of tours of duty, must be made through the Adjutant.

9. All Native Officers after an absence from duty beyond three days will wait officially upon the commanding Officer as laid down for European Officers.

10. They must bear in mind that they are themselves, equally with the Non-commissioned Officers and men, strictly and entirely under the authority of the European Officers commanding their Companies, and that it is from their report of the degree of ability and zeal with which they discharge their duties, that the commanding Officer will principally judge of their title to his approbation, and to being recommended by him to his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, for further advancement and to the favor of Government.

SECTION XI.

THE SUBEDAR MAJOR.

Art. 1. The Subedar Major, as the Senior Native Officer, is to be considered as entrusted by the commanding Officer with a general authority and superintendence over the whole Regiment in the absence of the European Officers: it is his duty therefore to watch the conduct and demeanour of all ranks in the lines, and instantly to check all irregularities which may come to his knowledge.

2. He will enjoy the privilege of free and direct personal communication with the commanding Officer at all times, on official subjects, and of being at liberty to submit to him any proposal, or plan having the benefit of the Native ranks for its object.

3. The Subedar Major will not be brought upon the roster for Guard or Orderly duty, nor will he ever be detached from the Headquarters of the Regiment, unless upon some urgent or particular service. He will however in common with the other Native Officers be available for Courts Martial, Committees, &c.

4. When the Regiment assembles for parade or roll call, he will receive the reports from the Native Adjutant and give them over to the Adjutant or Officer of the day.

5. He will when there is a deficiency of European Officers on parade, take command of a division but is not required to fall in as Supernumerary.

6. All Regimental Guards are to report to him Morning and Evening, reporting all extraordinaries immediately on occurrence.

7. The Subedar Major will attend Orderly room every Monday morning, and at such other times as his presence may be required.

SECTION XII.

THE NATIVE ADJUTANT.

Art. 1. The Native Adjutant is to be considered as the Assistant to the *Adjutant* in his various duties and will therefore never be included in the roster for general duty, and he will assist the Subedar Major in his duties, especially in preventing any irregularities in the lines.

2. All orders issued by the Native Adjutant to the Native ranks, on official subjects, will be implicitly obeyed.

SECTION XIII.

THE NATIVE OFFICER OF THE DAY.

Art. 1. The Native Officer of the day is to visit the Regimental Guards and Hospital, and is under the immediate orders of the orderly Officer.

2. In Garrison he will be at liberty to remain during his tour of duty at his own quarters or any where within the lines of the Regiment, but in the field, or marching, he will remain day and night in immediate command of the Quarter Guard. He is on no account, unless specially ordered, to quit the lines during his tour of duty.

3. Should there be no European orderly Officer the duties of this Officer will devolve upon the Native Officer of the day, and in such a case will on coming off duty personally report to the commanding Officer.

SECTION XIV.

NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND NAIQUES.

Art. 1. The Non-commissioned Officers and Naiques are expected to show themselves in every respect patterns to the men, by prompt obedience to their superiors, and by a steady and zealous discharge of their duties, they must bear in mind that misconduct or negligence on their part can never be excused, but will be sure to end in their being disgraced, and again remanded to the ranks.

2. They should be at all times distinguished by their own arms, accoutrements, &c., being in the most perfect order and cleanliness, that their authority in enforcing a similar care on the part of the men of their own squads, may be the better respected by the men.

3. They must constantly labour to improve themselves in the knowledge of their several duties, on parade, guard, outpost, &c.—in order that when detached in command at a distance from their European Officers, they may be qualified to perform their duty with credit to themselves and advantage to the Soldiers placed under them.

4. They must exact, the most implicit obedience from their inferiors and must be careful never to overlook or connive to any irregularity, neglect, or deviation from orders by those under their immediate authority. Upon returning to Head-Quarters from detachment and outpost duty, particular enquiry will be instituted, to ascertain whether they have duly upheld the credit of the Regiment by a proper performance of their duties, and the severest notice will be taken by the commanding Officer of any proved neglect or irregularity.

5. They are strictly prohibited from abusing or using intemperate language towards the privates of the Regiment. If any man, in any

way, resists their authority, he must be immediately reported and in extreme cases when no commissioned Officer is at hand, they may at once order the offender into confinement at the Quarter Guard, sending an immediate report of the circumstance to the Adjutant for the information of the commanding Officer.

6. They must bear in mind that upon the zeal and ability they may evince as Non-commissioned Officers and the character they may thus establish for themselves with the European Officer commanding their Companies, will depend all their prospects of promotion to the Rank of Commissioned Officers.

SECTION XV.

THE HAVILDAR MAJOR.

Art. 1. The Havildar Major by virtue of his Office, takes rank of all other Non-commissioned Officers by whom he is to be treated with deference and respect accordingly.

2. He is responsible to the Adjutant for the correctness of the rosters of Non-commissioned Officers and of a proportionate distribution of duty to each Company, he must therefore regulate generally the rosters of the privates kept by Company orderlies.

SECTION XVI.

COMPANY ORDERLIES.

Art. 1. Company Orderlies will be appointed usually by the commanding Officer, on the recommendation of Officers commanding Companies, and will be liable, on misconduct to be summarily removed from their appointments by the commanding Officer. No one below the rank of Naique will be permanently appointed to these situations, but in the absence of a Havildar or Naique properly qualified for the appointment a private may be allowed to act.

2. They will keep the rosters of all duties of their own Companies under the orders of the European Officer commanding the Company, and in communication with the Havildar Major, who under the Adjutant's direction keeps the general roster of the Regiment.

3. They will report all punishments awarded to defaulters of their own Companies, by whosoever awarded, to the Officer commanding the Company and to the Adjutant.

4. They will attend daily at orderly hour and report to the Adjutant for the commanding Officer's information.

5. They will also attend daily at such hour, as may be directed, upon the Adjutant to receive orders.

SECTION XVII.

THE HOSPITAL ORDERLY.

Art. 1. It is the duty of the Hospital Orderly to attend generally to the sick, to see that all men brought to the Hospital are promptly attended to by the Native Assistants, and that when admitted on the Hospital rolls by the Surgeon, they are duly provided with cots, bedding and clean clothing and every other necessary comfort.

2. No man upon the rolls is upon any account to quit the Hospital without the Surgeon's express permission, and he will bring to the notice of the Surgeon any infringement of this order.

3. He will see that the Native Assistants and Hospital servants are always present and ready to afford their assistance to the sick.

4. He will call the roll daily in the morning in the presence of the Orderly Officer and in the afternoon before the Native Officer who will be deputed by the Orderly Officer to attend for this purpose at 4 P.M. Any man absent without the express permission of the Surgeon will be reported and punished upon his discharge from the Hospital.

5. He will warn the sick daily at roll-call upon this subject.

6. He will pay strict attention to all orders he may receive from the Surgeon; report to the visiting "*Officer of the day*" the number of men in Hospital, and any particular circumstances connected with the condition of the sick which may appear to require to be brought to the notice of the Commanding Officer.

7. The Hospital Orderly will reside at the Hospital, where he will be provided with quarters, and whenever he may require leave of absence to go to the lines or elsewhere, he will make application to the Surgeon.

SECTION XVIII.

DRUMMERS, FIFERS AND MUSICIANS.

Art. 1. Drummers, Fifers, and Musicians are, as regards their duties as Musicians, under the immediate orders and superintendence of the Adjutant: in all other respects they are under the orders of the Officers Commanding their own companies.

2. The Drum and Fife Majors will be held responsible under the Adjutant for the due instruction of the Drummers and Fifers respectively, and the senior of the two will exercise a general direction and superintendence over the whole. It will be their particular duty to see that the Drums, Fifes, and Bugles are at all times in an efficient state, and that proper care is taken of them by the men.

3. All applications for leave by the Drummers and Fifers must be made through the Drum or Fife Major to the Adjutant.

4. The Musicians employed in the Band are to be kept effective as Soldiers, to be perfectly drilled, and liable to serve in the ranks on any emergency.

SECTION XIX.

NATIVE HOLIDAYS.

Art. 1. The following Native holidays will be usually allowed in the Regiment, to the different castes when the calls of the public service do not interfere : —

TABLE.

Caste.	Names of Holidays.	Number of men.	Number of Days.
Christians ...	Christians (Natal).....	All Christian.....	5
	New year's day.....	Ditto.....	1
	Crucifixion	Ditto.....	5
	Good Friday, Easterday, and Easter Monday.....	Ditto.....	3
	St. John Baptist day.....	Ditto.....	2
Jews.....	Rosh Hasumah.....	All Jews.....	3
	Som Keepoor.....	Ditto.....	3
	Soem Ha Torah.....	Ditto.....	2
	Seem Ha Torah.....	Ditto.....	3
	Pooreem	Ditto.....	2
	Peshaw	Ditto.....	2-4
	Teesabe ab.....	Ditto.....	2
	Som Tamoz.....	Ditto.....	1
	Som Tabet.....	Ditto.....	1
	Rumzan Silat.....	1.....	40
Mahomedans.			30
	Muhurum (to make the Taboot).....	17	5
	Ditto (to play).....	Regiment.....	
	Ditto (Settle accounts) after one day's interval	All Mohomedans.	1
	Poorum Peer ka Goorvee.....	Ditto.....	2
	Buckree Eed.....	Ditto.....	2
	Akhree Chahar Shumba.....	Ditto.....	2
	Soobrat Soobarat.....	Ditto.....	2
Malabarees ...			
	Woulee.....	All Malabarees ..	6
	Besool Meshoo.....	Ditto.....	4
Hindoos.....			10
	Hoollee (to make preparations).....	32.....	5
	Ditto to play and throw dust.....	Regiment	1
	Ditto to feast and settle accounts...	All Hindoos.....	1
	Shewratree.....	Ditto.....	1
	Gooree Purba.....	Ditto.....	1
	Ram Nowmee.....	Ditto.....	1
	Ackaddy Ekkadusee.....	Ditto.....	1
	Nag Punchamee.....	Ditto.....	1
	Narul (Cocoanat day).....	Ditto.....	1
	Gocool ushtumee (for dole).....	15.....	15
	Ditto.....ditto.....	All Hindoos.....	2
	Gunnesh Chetoorthee.....	Ditto.....	2
	Annum Chowdus.....	Ditto.....	1
	Gowree Gunputtee.....	Ditto.....	2
	Dussara.....	Ditto.....	2
	Dewallee.....	Ditto.....	3
	Toolsee ka Luggun.....	Ditto.....	1
	Peei Sunkrat.....	Ditto.....	1
	Bussunt Punchamee.....	Ditto.....	1
	Sharawun (to read the sacred Books).....	{ 2 Marathas ... } { 2 Purwarees... }	30

Table shewing the several periods of Line leave (days) which will be usually allowed to individuals of each caste upon the particular occasions therein specified.

	Christians.	Jews.	Mahomedans.	Malabarians.	Hindoo.			
					Purushas.	Maharattas.	Machees.	Purwarces.
On occasion of Marriage	8	25	15	8	15	15	15	15
" of a Birth	6	9	6	12	12	12	6	6
" of a Death	10	10	10	12	12	12	10	10

In their own families in the lines.

Individuals of each caste will be also allowed on occasions of a *Marriage* to select caste comrades (not being defaulters) not exceeding (3) three, to assist them in their preparations, &c., who will be allowed (5) five days line leave for this purpose.

Jews and Mahomedans will be allowed a similar indulgence on occasion of birth.

Hindoos belonging to the particular castes of Bramin, Chetree, Coonbee, Ahir and Buneya (6) six days' line leave on receiving tidings of the death of any near relative dying at a distance.

SECTION XX.

PARADES.

Art. 1. All Regimental parades will be notified in Regimental orders, and whenever any thing afterwards occurs to prevent their taking place, it will either be made known by a Circular memorandum from the Adjutant, or by the Bugle sounding "*No Parade.*"—

2. When there is no parade the Regiment will be turned out daily morning and evening for roll call under the Orderly Officer, at which time the men for duty will be warned: and when parades of the Regiment interfere, Companies are not to be dismissed to their private parades until this duty is performed.

3. Defaulters will always be kept at least half an hour longer on parade, than those sent merely for instruction.

4. On all occasions of Regimental parades the following system will be observed. On the sound of the "*Dressing call*" each man will turn out and dress as quickly as possible, ten minutes will be allowed for this purpose. On the sound of the "*Fall in*" the men will "*fall in*" on their private parade ground, and their Company Officers will after sizing, prove their Companies as laid down in Regimental

orders. After the whole of the Divisions have been proved, pivots from them will be thrown out and covered by the Adjutant upon which the 2nd Bugle will sound and Company Officers will march their Companies upon to their respective pivots.

The Adjutant will wheel them into line, prove the battalion by sections, subdivisions, alternate companies, the preparatory movements of the subdivision square, &c., and reform column—and make over the battalion to the 2nd in Command—on the sound of the 3rd Bugle by the Commanding Officer, the 2nd in Command will cause the Officers to “*fall in*” with their Companies, and on the approach of the Commanding Officer will “*fix bayonets*,” “*shoulder arms*” and hand over the Regiment to him.

5. When the Commanding Officer does not attend the parade, the same forms will be observed towards the senior Officer present.

6. Upon the termination of the parade, the Regiment will be made over to the Adjutant by the Commanding Officer and is to be dismissed by him on the private Regimental parade, Companies being thence marched to their lines by their Native Officers and finally dismissed in the manner described by regulation.

7. Officers will occasionally employ one of their Subalterns, Native Officers, or Havildars, in the sizing, telling off and proof of their Companies, in order to perfect them in the performance of this duty.

SECTION XXI.

OF GUARDS AND SENTRIES.

Art. 1. The conduct of the Guards and Sentries of a Regiment with their appearance in regard of dress is always viewed as indicating the state of a Regiment as to discipline and interior economy.

2. Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers Commanding guards, must, therefore, pay the greatest attention to the conduct of their men: they must see that they are at all times properly dressed, sober and orderly, and they must by a vigilant personal superintendence, exact the strictest execution of every part of their guard duties.

3. They must be ready day and night to “*turn out*” at a moment’s notice, and are never to take off any part of their accoutrements except for the purpose of cooking, and for this purpose, only one-fourth of the guard is to be absent at one time.

4. No one is to be absent from the guard between sunset and daylight, except on some very urgent occasion, when the absence is to be as short as possible.

5. All guards are to be under arms at reveillé and retreat beating, at which time the Officer Commanding is carefully to inspect the arms, accoutrements, and ammunition, and to see that his men are all present, clean and fit for duty.

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6. When a fire breaks out or any alarm is raised, all guards are immediately to be under arms, the Drummers beating the "*Long roll*."

7. It is the duty of all guards to protect as far as may be in their power all stores or property belonging to Government, although not actually delivered into their charge.

8. The Officer or Non-Commissioned Officer in command of a guard is responsible for the due care of all public stores, &c., under its charge, and he must be careful therefore to see that they correspond with the report he may receive of them from the Officer he relieves, otherwise the relieving Officer becomes responsible for all deficiencies, damages, &c.

9. All reliefs of sentries are to be inspected by the Officer or Non-Commissioned Officer Commanding the guard before they are marched off from the guard room. No sentry is to be posted, relieved, or removed from his post, but by a Non-Commissioned Officer or Naique, nor is he to give up his orders to any one whatsoever, but in the presence of such Non-Commissioned Officer or Naique.

10. The relief of sentries are to be always marched off under a Non-Commissioned Officer or Naique, who will be responsible that the orders of each post are explained to each sentry and understood by him before he is posted.

11. Guards are to be outside the guard room and on the alert during saluting hours, namely, from reveillé beating until 8 o'clock in the morning, and from 5 P.M. until retreat beating in the afternoon.

12. All prisoners brought to any guard are to be received and immediately reported.

13. When any person entitled to a salute passes guards while in the act of relieving, both guards are to salute, receiving the word of command from the senior Officer.

14. Reliefs in passing any Officer, dressed in uniform, are to "*carry arms*" if marching with "*shouldered arms*" and if at the "*trial*" to cast their eyes to the right or left (on whichever side the Officer may be) by word of command.

15. All sentries are to challenge smartly from tattoo to reveillé beating. They are firmly to enforce the orders given to them without distinction of persons, but without unnecessary violence. Any person who refuses to comply with the orders of their post, or who insults or interferes with them, is to be taken prisoner and sent to the guard.

16. Sentries are never to quit their arms or to walk more than ten paces on either side of their posts. Neither will they ever enter into conversation with any one. In good or even moderate weather they will not remain in their Sentry boxes, but are to move smartly on their posts at the quick march pace, and on any Officer approaching, they are to halt, turn to their proper front, and pay the compliment which may be due to his rank.

17. After sun-set, guards will not turn out as a matter of compliment: but sentries will stand steady on their beat, facing to their proper front with "*carried arms*" when Officers in uniform approach.

their posts until the evening is so far advanced that they begin to challenge.

18. All guards and sentries must bear in mind that they may depend upon their receiving severe punishment for the slightest remissness.

19. Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers Commanding guards will, on being relieved, make a personal report to the Adjutant of the Regiment and to the Subedar Major.

SECTION XXII.

OF DETACHMENTS AND OUT-POSTS.

Art. 1. Officers Commanding detachments and out-posts will be held responsible that the "*Standing Orders*" of the Regiment are strictly adhered to in all respects, and that no departure from the general system of drill, discipline and established usages, which obtain at Head-Quarters is permitted.

2. They will report the issue of pay to their detachments, to Regimental Head-Quarters as soon as issued.

3. All deaths among the Officers or Soldiers of their detachments will be immediately reported.

4. European Officers Commanding detachments or out-posts will exercise the same superintendence and control over the award of all other Officers under them, as are usually exercised by the Commanding Officer of the Regiment.

5. They will exercise their own discretion in bringing offenders to trial before detachment courts-martial, but no finding or sentence can be carried into effect without reference to the Commanding Officer of the Regiment, unless the detachment consists of a force, numerically equal to four companies.

6. When more than one Officer is detached with a party, a daily order book will be kept up agreeably to the form at Head-Quarters, and on rejoining Head-Quarters will be made over to the Adjutant of the Regiment for the inspection of the Commanding Officer.

7. All Commissioned Officers Commanding detachments or out-posts, will furnish the following returns and reports to Regimental Head-Quarters periodically, together with such others as may be from time to time required, agreeably to established forms, viz.—

- | | | |
|---|---|-----------------------------|
| 1. Weekly state of detachment | } | Every Saturday. |
| 2. „ report of parades, &c. | | |
| 3. „ „ of progress of marching. | | |
| 4. Monthly return of detachment | } | On the 1st of every month. |
| 5. Monthly return of defaulters, to whom punishment has been awarded under Section xxii., Art. | | |
| | | |
| | } | On the 25th of every month. |
| | | |

By Order,

Camp, Ahmedabad,
1st September 1846.

GEORGE ELLIOT ASHBURNER, Lt.,
Adjutant, 8th Regt., N. I.

8th Regiment Bo. Infantry
March Past in "Column".

A handwritten musical score for the song "The Rose Tree". The score is written on two staves, Treble and Bass clef, in G major (one sharp) and 2/4 time. The melody is in the Treble staff, and the accompaniment is in the Bass staff. The piece consists of 8 measures. The first measure has a treble staff with a quarter note G4, a quarter note A4, and a quarter note B4, with a fermata over the B4. The bass staff has a quarter note G2, a quarter note A2, and a quarter note B2, with a fermata over the B2. The second measure has a treble staff with a quarter note C5, a quarter note B4, and a quarter note A4, with a fermata over the A4. The bass staff has a quarter note C3, a quarter note B2, and a quarter note A2, with a fermata over the A2. The third measure has a treble staff with a quarter note G4, a quarter note A4, and a quarter note B4, with a fermata over the B4. The bass staff has a quarter note G2, a quarter note A2, and a quarter note B2, with a fermata over the B2. The fourth measure has a treble staff with a quarter note C5, a quarter note B4, and a quarter note A4, with a fermata over the A4. The bass staff has a quarter note C3, a quarter note B2, and a quarter note A2, with a fermata over the A2. The fifth measure has a treble staff with a quarter note G4, a quarter note A4, and a quarter note B4, with a fermata over the B4. The bass staff has a quarter note G2, a quarter note A2, and a quarter note B2, with a fermata over the B2. The sixth measure has a treble staff with a quarter note C5, a quarter note B4, and a quarter note A4, with a fermata over the A4. The bass staff has a quarter note C3, a quarter note B2, and a quarter note A2, with a fermata over the A2. The seventh measure has a treble staff with a quarter note G4, a quarter note A4, and a quarter note B4, with a fermata over the B4. The bass staff has a quarter note G2, a quarter note A2, and a quarter note B2, with a fermata over the B2. The eighth measure has a treble staff with a quarter note C5, a quarter note B4, and a quarter note A4, with a fermata over the A4. The bass staff has a quarter note C3, a quarter note B2, and a quarter note A2, with a fermata over the A2.

A musical score for the song 'The Rose Tree'. The score is written for a piano and voice. The piano part is in G major (one sharp) and 3/4 time. It consists of two staves. The right hand plays a melody with a triplet of eighth notes in the first measure, followed by a series of chords and a final triplet. The left hand plays a bass line with a triplet of eighth notes in the first measure, followed by a series of chords and a final triplet. The voice part is written on a single staff above the piano part. It begins with a treble clef and a key signature of one sharp (F#). The melody starts with a quarter note G, followed by a half note A, and then a quarter note B. The lyrics 'The Rose Tree' are written below the voice staff. The score is divided into two systems by a double bar line. The first system contains the first two measures of the piano and voice parts. The second system contains the next two measures. The piano part ends with a double bar line and a repeat sign. The voice part ends with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

The musical score for 'The Rose Tree' is presented in two systems. The first system shows the beginning of the piece, with the treble staff starting on a G4 and the bass staff on a G3. The melody is a simple, ascending line, and the accompaniment consists of a steady eighth-note pattern. The second system continues the melody and accompaniment, with the melody reaching a higher pitch and the accompaniment becoming more complex, featuring a series of chords and a final cadence.

A musical score for the song 'The Rose Tree'. It features a treble and bass staff. The treble staff has a key signature of one sharp (F#) and a 4/4 time signature. The melody is written in a simple, folk-like style. The bass staff provides a harmonic accompaniment with chords and single notes. The score is for a single system, showing the first four measures of the piece.

A musical score for the song 'The Rose Tree'. The score is written for voice and piano. The voice part is on a single staff with a treble clef, and the piano accompaniment is on two staves (treble and bass clefs). The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 4/4. The music features a melody in the voice part and a piano accompaniment with chords and arpeggiated figures. The score is divided into measures by vertical bar lines. The piano part includes some dynamic markings like 'p' (piano) and 'f' (forte). The score ends with a double bar line and a repeat sign.

TRIO

TRIO.

The image displays a page of musical notation for a Trio section, consisting of five systems of piano accompaniment. The key signature is G major (one sharp). The notation is written for piano, with treble and bass staves joined by a brace. The first system includes a triplets marking (3) and a piano (p) dynamic marking. The music features a variety of textures, including chords, arpeggios, and melodic lines. The notation is clear and legible, with standard musical symbols and markings.



8th Reg^t B^o Infantry
March Past in "Quarter Column"



REGIMENTAL CALL.



FA

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